FOR THE NAMES OF NEW YORK MEN ACCEPTED FOR THE DRAFT ARMY, SEE PAGES 9 AND 10

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; moderate temperatures; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,749. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

ALLIES' WAR AIMS BACKED BY POPE, IT IS AFFIRMED

What Purports to be His Views Published by Spanish Newspaper.

GIVEN BY MGR. TEDESCHINI

Latter Declared to Have Succeeded Gasparri as Papal Secretary of State.

WANTS 'PEACE OF JUSTICE'

Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta Restored, Free Poland, Turks Ousted from Palestine.

A cable message from Paris received by the official French Bureau of Information in this city and made public last night, indicates that Mgr. Frederico Tedeschini, who has been under Secretary of State of the Vatican, has succeeded Cardinal Gasparri as Papal Secretary of State.

Previous dispatches direct from Rome credited "many Italian newspapers and some authorities on Vatican affairs" as affirming that Cardinal Gasparri had resigned, partly because of ill-health and partly because of the Pope's desire to institute a new policy in relation to Germany. The semi-official Vatican organ flatly denied, however, that the Cardinal had retired. The message received by the Bureau of Information quotes Mgr. Tedeschini as declaring for "a peace of justice." It follows:

"In a conversation which Mgr. Frederico Tedeschini, new Secretary of State of the Vatican, had with the Rome correspondent of the A. B. C., a Spanish newspaper, he made the following interesting declarations:

"'Only a Christian peace is desirable because it will be a peace of justice. Some people have pretended that a Christian peace ought to be a white peace or a peace without result, that is, a peace bringing the world back to the status quo ante.

"'This is not exact. We believe, on the contrary, that there are rights which justice must respect. We cannot believe, for instance, that Catholic Poland will revert to the same state as it was before the war. As Christians we cannot approve that Palestine should remain under the Turkish yoke.

"'We believe also that every one would be satisfied to see Alsace-Lorraine returned to France. We believe finally that if the Italian provinces now under Austrian domination should be returned to Italy, no Christian would oppose it, just as no Christian would declare himself opposed to the unification of Rumania in the East.'"

For a long time it has been common gossip in ecclesiastical circles in Rome that Cardinal Gasparri was not conducting the Papal Foreign Office to suit the Roman Curia. On the other hand, his friends stated that he was conducting it with absolute ecclesiastical and diplomatic correctness, adding that the fact that Catholic nations were at war imposed upon the Vatican a neutrality which could not betray sympathy even for one side or the other.

This was, however, before the visit Cardinal Mercier made to Rome late in 1915 to reveal personally to Pope Benedict XV. the details of the German atrocities in Belgium. After trying in vain to prevent, short of using bodily restraint, the Cardinal's visit the German authorities sent his Eminence of Cologne, Cardinal Hartmann, to watch him, and, if possible, to prevent a private audience with the Holy Father. Rightly or wrongly Cardinal Gasparri has been accused of furthering the designs of the German Cardinal. In any case, Cardinal Mercier had his private audience with the Pope.

When the crisis was at its height the two Cardinals met at a reception, and Hartmann said: "Reassure yourself, your Eminence, we shall not speak of war."

To which Mercier replied: "And you, Eminence, be reassured, we shall not talk of peace."

As Foreign Secretary it has been Cardinal Gasparri's duty to transact all the foreign business of the Vatican, both secular and ecclesiastic; but after the visit of Cardinal Mercier the Pope himself has signed all letters pertaining to the atrocities and deportations in Belgium and France, whether these letters were addressed to ecclesiastics or heads of States. At the same time, it is also said, the Secretary has always insisted on the formality of conducting all negotiations personally with M. Vangenheuvel, the Belgian Minister at the Vatican, and in the absence of the Holy Father. It was Gasparri also, and not the Pope, who in April last announced that the German Kaiser, giving heed to representations from the Vatican, felt disposed to discontinue forcible deportations of Belgian workmen.

Gasparri's conduct, while technically correct, became, according to report, more and more a source of annoyance to the Roman curia, as they believed that in a matter of so great importance His Holiness should be reached and heard without any ministerial intermediary.

SUN-RAY
Horse's Neck Ginger Ale.—Advt.

Rupprecht Enjoins Troops to Eat No More Than Necessary

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports that an order issued to the Ypres group of the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht has been found which reads as follows:

"The fact that economy in bread cereals has been taken into consideration makes it necessary to sanction an increased ration only where it is really needful. Officers are requested to explain again to their subordinates the serious nature of the economic situation in Germany and give instructions that the strictest economy must be exercised with regard to all supplies.

"Nothing must be consumed beyond that which is really necessary and not the smallest particle must be wasted."

BRITISH LABORITES FAVOR CONFERENCE

Vote to Send Delegates to Stockholm, but Seamen's Union Threatens to Stop Them.

WOULD GO ONLY TO CONSULT

And Present the British Point of View as to War Issues and Peace Terms.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—By a vote of 1,046,000 to 550,000 the conference of the British Labor Party held at Westminster today voted to send delegates to the Stockholm Consultative Conference. Disorder marked the session and ended only when the result of the card vote was given out. The resolution was carried after an amendment by the dock workers, opposing it, had been defeated by a vote of 391,000 to 1,651,000.

When the final vote on the resolution was announced, a delegate shouted that no matter what the convention did, the Firemen's and Seamen's Union would see to it that the delegates would never reach Stockholm. This possibility was openly discussed today, many of the Seamen's Union asserting that the question of British participation was under their control, and they might prevent the delegates from sailing by refusing to man ships, as they did when J. Ramsay MacDonald's party attempted some time ago to leave the country to visit Russia and Stockholm.

The decision of the laborites to send representatives to Stockholm is a reversal of the policy to which the party committed itself at a recent convention. The change was due to an alteration of the plans of the Socialists by which the conference will be merely a consultative gathering for the presentation of the views of the different sections, instead of one for framing peace terms or a platform of the international Socialists on war questions.

Russian influence has been an important factor in the British decision. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio, returned from Petrograd convinced that British laborites should participate in the convention at Stockholm, and British Socialist correspondents at Petrograd have been sending cablegrams stating that it would be a mistake for the Russians to be left to confer with Germans and neutrals while the voice of the British workmen was not heard.

To Present British Viewpoint.

The British majority delegates will present the British point of view on war, made public in a memorandum, issued today by a special sub-committee of the Labor Party Executive Committee, and will be submitted to the special allied labor conference Aug. 21, prior to its proposed submission successively to the Allied and International Socialist Conferences.

Today's session of the conference aroused much public interest. Large crowds assembled in the neighborhood of the hall, watching the arrival of the delegates, who were admitted slowly, owing to the double scrutiny of their credentials.

William Purdy, Chairman of the Labor Party, presided and opened the conference by saying:

"The labor movement has given its best to insure to the Entente Allies a decisive victory over militarism, which has shown itself brutal in application and determined to extinguish all ideals of democracy and liberty.

"Labor's inflexible resolution is to see justice done and reparation made and that still is the determination of the great massese of the industrial classes of the country and the colonies.

"No peace will be satisfactory unless it guarantees complete freedom from the aggression of militarism.

"Our Russian comrades need all the sympathy the Labor Party here can give them, and there is no question of a separate peace. We must stand shoulder to shoulder until a righteous peace is obtained. We are sure our Russian comrades are not going to exchange a hard-won freedom for a sham one under the heel of Prussian militarism.

"The invitation to attend the Stockholm conference deserves careful consideration, as the decision called for is probably the most important in the history of the labor movement."

Henderson Explains His Position.

Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the British War Council, who was cheered when he rose to speak before the vote was taken, said:

"I address the conference with a deep sense of my own responsibility. It must be borne in mind that the situation in Russia is constantly changing. Otherwise injustice will be done to the merits of the case. Before I went to Russia I opposed the holding of an ordinary conference. On my arrival in Petrograd, however, I met the executives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Del-

Continued on Page 3.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted.—Advt.

ASKS SIX BILLIONS IN NEW ISSUES OF WAR BONDS

McAdoo Tells Congress Leaders Bill Ought to be Passed Soon.

INTEREST TO BE 4 OR 4½%

New Rate to Apply Automatically to the Bonds Previously Authorized.

QUESTION BEFORE CABINET

Senators Show Disposition to Postpone Action on Loan Until Regular Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Legislation at this session of Congress providing for another great bond issue became a possibility today when Secretary McAdoo went to the Capitol to discuss with leaders in Congress the advisability of passing an additional Bond bill. Although sentiment in Congress is against further bond legislation before the regular session, it was understood that Secretary McAdoo told leaders he considered a bond issue necessary, and suggested a $6,000,000,000 bill.

The bond issue question was discussed this afternoon at a Cabinet meeting that lasted three hours. The Russian situation and other important topics were considered also.

Secretary McAdoo is reported to have advised legislators that it probably would be necessary to increase the interest rate on the new bonds. A rate of 4 or 4½ per cent. was discussed about the Capitol today following his departure.

The Secretary went to the Capitol to see Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Kitchin was in North Carolina and Mr. McAdoo will hold a conference with him on his return here next week.

The absence of Mr. Kitchin prevented a formal discussion of the bond issue. The subject was mentioned informally and briefly to other members of the committee and House members by the Secretary.

Should the Administration decide to issue new bonds bearing an interest rate of 4 or 4½ per cent., the rate on the bonds already authorized and sold would be increased automatically. The $5,000,000,000 Bond bill passed several months ago provided that in the event of a subsequent issue of bonds at a higher rate of interest the old bonds should be converted into obligations paying the new rate.

During his "Liberty Loan tour" Secretary McAdoo told his audiences that it probably would be necessary to issue a total of $10,000,000,000 in bonds during the first year of the war.

The Treasury Department has submitted supplemental estimates for war expense calling for nearly $8,000,000,000. The War Revenue bill, now pending in the Senate, will produce only two billions, and six billions or more must eventually be raised by the issue of bonds unless other taxation schemes are worked out.

Members of the Senate Finance Committee recently indicated a desire to postpone consideration of revenue legislation, except the War Revenue bill, until December. It was understood at the Capitol today, however, that Secretary McAdoo would like to have Congress enact bond legislation before it adjourns, and there is likely to be a controversy over the different plans when the leaders of both houses are consulted.

TAFT MUCH BETTER; ASKS FOR SOME FOOD

Ex-President Sure He Will Recover Soon and Refuses to Bother His Family.

CLAY CENTER, Kan., Aug. 10.—Ex-President Taft is much better tonight. "He improved wonderfully today," according to a statement given out tonight by Dr. B. F. Morgan, the attending physician.

Mr. Taft asked for food today, the first time since Monday, when he was stricken with an intestinal disorder. He ate a soft-boiled egg and some toast. Not only is his physical condition improved, but his mental attitude has brightened. He was cheerful today and was more talkative. The principal news events were read to him and he commented briefly.

The former President was asked if there was any word he wanted to send to his relatives.

"No," he replied. "I will be out of here soon, and I don't want to bother them."

"That has been his attitude throughout," Dr. Morgan said. "He will do anything to assist me in administering his needs. And, above all, he always is as cheerful as possible under the circumstances."

Dr. Morgan said it was impossible to say when Mr. Taft would be able to resume his speaking tour. He said, however, that it probably would take some time for Mr. Taft to regain his strength after he leaves his bed.

Mrs. Taft, who is in Canada, is being kept informed of her husband's condition.

Dr. Morgan stated late tonight that indications point to a speedy recovery. It is planned to give Mr. Taft more nourishment tomorrow morning.

In response to an inquiry from a New York friend yesterday Mr. Taft wired:

Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 10.

Thanks for your kind telegram. Am better today, and apparently progressing favorably. WM. H. TAFT.

Still Talk of Sending American Troops to Russia

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The United States Government has not decided against sending a small contingent of American troops to Russia for the moral effect of such an expedition, it was declared today on the highest authority, but there is no prospect that the matter will be settled for some time. The proposal, it was learned, is still under consideration, and in official circles there was a tendency to believe that such an expedition would be highly advantageous both to Russia and to America, and incidentally to the benefit of the Allies.

It was stated today that the physical problems present the most difficult phase of the matter, the question of transport being critical in Russia. The value of the presence of American troops would be almost wholly moral, being proof to the great masses of the Russian people of the brotherhood in arms of Russia and the United States.

WESTHOEK RIDGE IS WON BY BRITISH

Early Morning Assaut on Two-Mile Front East of Ypres Wins Objectives with Ease.

HEAVY FIGHTING FOLLOWS

French to the North Extend Their Positions in the Bixschoote Region.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—By a sharp stroke early this morning east of Ypres, General Haig penetrated the German lines to a depth of several hundred yards, completing the capture of the village of Westhoek, and carrying the remaining positions held by the Germans on the Westhoek ridge. The attack was made on a front of nearly two miles south of the Ypres-Roulers Railway.

All the German forward positions east of the town of Hooge on the battle front between Frezenburg and the Ypres-Menin road were won, according to The Associated Press correspondent at the British front, who adds:

"This section of the front was the scene of some of the hardest fighting on the first day of the battle of Flanders. South of Westhoek the terrain is marshy in places and in the wooded section the Germans had strengthened their positions by constructing deep dugouts. These obstacles, however, did not deter the onward rush of the British troops. They forged forward in the wake of a protecting barrage from their artillery and achieved most of the objectives in a remarkably short space of time.

"The forcing of the Germans from the Westhoek Ridge adds a strong link to the new line of British defenses. Possession of this ridge has been bitterly contested for, because it dominates the surrounding country and provides an enviable position for the troops occupying it.

In the general attack July 31 the British occupied the major portion of the Westhoek Ridge and a large part of the village of Westhoek, and they maintained their position in the face of fierce artillery fire and several heavy counterattacks by the enemy. Until today the British have rested on the laurels won in that first attack.

"During the last few days comparatively fair weather has done wonders in drying the ground and the British appear to have struck at the earliest possible moment to strengthen their positions here."

In addition to this success French forces on the left flank of the British lines made further gains to the east and north of Bixchoote last night. The Associated Press correspondent says of this:

Near the junction of the French and British Armies the French pushed their lines across the Steenbek River and a little north of this point occupied on the west bank of the stream several farms that the Germans had been forced to evacuate under pressure of artillery fire and the gradual tightening of the French lines. Among the booty captured by the French were five guns which the enemy had been unable to remove in their hurried withdrawal.

Fighting Still Going On.

The night bulletin, telling of the results of the new attack, reads:

Our attack this morning east of Ypres was delivered on a front of nearly two miles south of the Ypres-Roulers Railway.

On the right wing of the attack heavy fighting occurred for the high ground astride of the Ypres-Menin road. Some progress was made by our troops in this area, and the fighting continues.

In the centre and on the left our attack, after overcoming the enemy's resistance, resulted in our gaining the whole of our objectives.

In addition to Westhoek and Westhoek Ridge, which are now completely in our hands, our troops established themselves in Glencorce Wood. In the fierce fighting that occurred heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. We took 240 prisoners.

In addition to the foregoing number of prisoners, we captured in successful raids last night east of Monchy-le-Preux, 80 of the enemy.

The enemy raided one of our posts southeast of Guenappe and two of our men are missing. Another hostile raiding party was repulsed northeast of Gouvaucourt.

There was great activity in the air yesterday, but strong westerly winds and thick clouds made it difficult for our airplanes to engage the enemy's machines. We successfully carried out bombing and artillery observation work during the day.

In the air fighting five German machines were brought down and five others driven down out of control. In addition two German observation balloons were brought down in flames and four others were driven down badly damaged.

The day bulletin says:

"In the course of a successful local attack, delivered early this morning east of Ypres, our troops completed the capture of the village of Westhoek and secured the remaining positions held by the enemy on the high ground known as Westhoek ridge.

On the left flank of the battlefront

Continued on Page 5.

FOOD BILL SIGNED; HOOVER IN OFFICE; WARNS PROFITEERS

Wilson Loses No Time in Clothing Food Chief with Power and Setting Him at Work.

READY TO STOP EXTORTION

Full Force of Law to be Used if Speculators Fail to Heed It.

FLOUR AND WHEAT FIRST

Control of These Commodities Soon to be Announced—'Big Stick' Policy for Steel Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Herbert C. Hoover was named formally as Food Administrator today by President Wilson, under authority invested in him by Congress, and immediately served notice on speculators and profiteers that the time of reckoning had come for those who would not co-operate in the efforts of the Government to obtain lower prices for the consumer and help supply the allies of America in the war against Germany.

With the full approval of the President, obtained after a long conference at the White House tonight, Mr. Hoover announced that the food administration would not hesitate to apply to the full the drastic and coercive powers that Congress had granted. It was at the same time a warning to those who had engaged in gambling with the food supply and in extortion that the United States Government, through its food administration, was the only agency which could hope successfully to corner the food market.

That action, through power of purchase or otherwise, it was broadly intimated, would be followed out if the products of the people of the country and the Allies demanded it. Among the first steps to be taken, Mr. Hoover announced, would be the control of wheat and flour.

The rapidity with which the President and Mr. Hoover acted today was accepted as proof that there would be no hesitancy upon the part of the Government to use in full the great powers conferred by the food control law.

The bill was signed by Speaker Clark in the House at 12:03 o'clock and by Senator Saulsbury, Vice President pro tem. of the Senate, at 12:13 o'clock. Then it was rushed to the President, who added his approval early in the afternoon and announced the appointment of Mr. Hoover.

Hoover Sees the President.

As soon as he received word of his selection Mr. Hoover asked for an appointment with the President, and they went into conference at 5 o'clock this afternoon. When he left the President Mr. Hoover began work at once on his statement of principles. While he used strong words, he expressed the hope that all would co-operate with him.

By a queer coincidenee, today was Mr. Hoover's forty-third birthday. The President sent him as a gift the pen with which he signed the Food Control bill.

In his statement Mr. Hoover outlined the needs of the Allies and the great part which he believed the consumers, as well as the producers, could play in alleviating suffering and distress. With proper co-operation and the exercise of the unusual powers granted by the Food bill, he felt sure the situation could be met. The powers, he said, would be used to protect honest and patriotic men against those who saw fit to gamble on the sufferings of others.

Food Administrator's Appeal.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

The hopes of the food administration are threefold. First, to so guide the trade in the fundamental food commodities as to eliminate vicious speculation, extortion and wasteful practices and to stabilize prices in the essential staples. Second, to guard our exports so that against the world's shortage we retain sufficient supplies for our own people, and to co-operate with the Allies to prevent inflation of prices, and third, that we stimulate in every manner within our power the saving of our food in order that we may increase exports to our Allies to a point which will enable them to properly provision their armies and to feed their peoples during the coming Winter.

The food administration is called into being to stabilize and not to disturb conditions and to defend honest enterprise against illegitimate competition. It has been devised to correct the abnormalities and abuses that have crept into trade by reason of the world disturbance and to restore business as far as may be to a reasonable basis.

The business men of this country, I am convinced, as a result of many hundreds of conferences with representatives of the great forces of food supply, realize their own patriotic obligation and the solemnity of the situation, and will fairly and generously co-operate in meeting the national emergency. I do not believe that drastic force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and sane use of supplies by the great majority of American people, and I have learned a deep and abiding faith in the intelligence of the average American business man, whose aid we anticipate and depend on to remedy the evils developed by the war, which he admits and deplores as deeply as ourselves. But if there be those who expect to exploit this hour of sacrifice, if there are men or organizations scheming to increase the trials of this country, we shall not hesitate to apply to the full the drastic, coercive powers that Congress has conferred upon us in this instrument.

Wheat and Flour Control First.

In enforcing the measures of the act it is not our intention to proceed with a host of punitive measures, but

Continued on Page 5.

ONE EXEMPTION BOARD HERE REMOVED BY DIRECTION OF PRESIDENT WILSON ON CHARGES OF IRREGULAR CONDUCT

Search Ordered for a German Spy Who Has Been Watching Troop Movements

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, the 2,000 army officers and embryo officers at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer are on the watch for a German spy who during the last week is alleged to have visited Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. Colonel Charles W. Fenton, the camp commandant, furnished a description of the spy, as received from Adjt. Gen. W. A. Simpson of the Eastern Department, as follows:

Just informed that man identified as Karl Otto von Helferish, officer German Army and member of their Intelligence Office, was at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday morning last week, apparently observing movement of troops. His identify was not learned until disappearance.

Description:

Age, 35 to 40; 5 feet 9; weight, 140 to 150; blond hair; smooth shaven; delicate, womanish hands; he wears either blue serge suit or gray suit, with stiff-brim sailor hat; most striking characteristic, ruddy or reddish spot each cheekbone, which strike observer's eye most prominently.

TO BE NO STRIKE ON GOVERNMENT WORK

Contractor for Pelham Bay Barracks Reaches Terms with Carpenters' Union.

NEW FEDERAL WAGE BOARD

Will Fix Compensation for Labor on All Jobs in Which War Preparations Figure.

Following a conference at the Hotel Vanderbilt between representatives of the Government, labor leaders, and contractors, it was declared at noon yesterday that the threatened strike of carpenters, which would have tied up at least 48,000 men now employed on Government war contracts all over the United States, had been called off. Most of the 2,000 men who had already been called out went back yesterday afternoon, while several hundred others, employed by the Steers Company on the Pelham Bay Barracks for the Naval Reserve, will resume work on Monday.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters, represented by T. M. Guerin, Executive Board member for this district, had demanded that the Steers Company of 17 Battery Place, which is acting as agent for the Government in constructing the Naval Militia barracks, cease to employ ironworkers to do carpenters' work. According to Mr. Guerin, the ironworkers were not members of the American Federation of Labor and also, in a good many instances, they were not skilled carpenters and their carpenter work was dangerous.

Henry Steers, President of the Steers Company, held out at the conference on Thursday against making any change in the conditions of his working force. The labor leaders then offered to admit the nonunion men in the union and waive initiation fee. This also at first was rejected. But later, Admiral F. R. Harris of the United States Navy, Chief of the Department of Yards and Docks, and John Moffatt, a representative of the Department of Labor, interceded, pointing out that the Government would suffer in its prosecution of the war unless an agreement was reached.

By the terms of the agreement, henceforth all carpenter work done on Government contracts in the hands of the Steers Company will be done by members of the brotherhood. The brotherhood guarantees to supply the contractors with all the men needed from their headquarters at 1,481 Broadway.

ALL LABOR DISPUTES GO TO NEW WAR BOARD

Wage Scales on Work That Concerns Government to be Equalized with Local Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—An interdepartmental committee on the adjustment of wage scales of employes in Government plants has been created, it was announced by the Navy Department today, under the Presidency of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. The other members are Walter Lippmann, Assistant to the Secretary of War, and William Blackmon, Conciliator of the Department of Labor.

It was originally planned that a special board, representing the Navy Department alone, should prepare wage scales for the term of a year, but the project was enlarged to take in work under the War Department as well. The new committee begins its work this month, and in September will institute the new wage schedules. It will receive reports on Aug. 24, on which it will base its findings. There will be no oral agreements and no special hearings of any kind.

The War Department also has started a separate investigation of wage conditions, so that both the War and Navy Departments are well prepared with information which has been collected and collated during the last few months.

The committee, in determining the wages for the next twelve months, will take as a basis the average wage paid in any community as that to be paid by the Government. In some instances the

Continued on Page 9.

ARMY INSURANCE BEFORE CONGRESS

Compulsory Allotment from Pay to Dependent Wives and Children Proposed.

ENFORCED THRIFT ALSO

Government Allowances Monthly to Families—Cost for Two Years Placed at $556,650,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Administration's program for insuring soldiers, sailors, and marines was placed before Congress today in identical bills introduced by Senator Simmons and Representative Alexander. Committee hearings will be held soon, and the measure probably will be taken up in the Senate and House as soon as the War Tax bill has been disposed of.

In its general features the insurance program varies little from previously announced outlines, the chief innovation being the proposal to compel men and officers to allot a minimum of $15 a month out of their pay to dependent wives and children. The bill proposes to vest in the War and Navy Departments authority to compel such payments.

To instill thrift, to enable a man to build up a fund out of which he can pay the insurance premiums, "and, above all, better to preserve equality and democracy among the members of our own forces and between them and the Allies," provision is made enabling the War and Navy Departments, by regulation, to compel men who do not allot one-half of their pay to deposit so much of the half pay as is not allotted, these deposits to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, compounded semi-annually.

Allowances to Families.

Provision is made for the payment of Government allowances to families of men in the nation's armed forces. The proposed allowances vary between $5 and $50 monthly, according to the circumstances of the dependents, and would be in addition to the sum allotted under the compulsory allotment feature of the bill.

Indemnities for partial and total disability would vary from a minimum of $40 a month for privates up to $200 for higher officers. The education of injured men in vocations by which they could earn a livelihood also is provided for.

Under the terms of the bill soldiers, sailors, and marines would be enabled to obtain insurance on their lives during the war in sums from $1,000 to $10,000, the Government taking the risk and the men paying the premiums. The rate would be approximately $8 per $1,000 of insurance and the premiums would be payable by installments out of pay.

The cost of carrying out the program is estimated by Secretary McAdoo at approximately $176,000,000 for the first year of the war and $380,000,000 for the second. The bill provides no method of obtaining this sum, and a bond issue to cover it may be determined upon later.

The cost as estimated is divided as follows:

	First Year.	Second Year.
Family allowances	$141,000,000	$190,000,000
Death indemnities	5,700,000	22,000,000
Compensation for total disability	5,250,000	35,000,000
Compensation for partial disability	3,200,000	21,000,000
Insurance against death and disability	23,000,000	112,500,000
Totals	$176,150,000	$380,500,000

The total for the two years, $556,650,000, Mr. McAdoo estimates all sums than 6 per cent. of the cost to the country of conducting the war.

In its general features the bill was approved by the advisory committee of insurance representatives summoned by Secretary McAdoo to Washington July 2.

"They opposed, however," Mr. McAdoo advised the President in a letter made public with the introduction of the bills, "the grant of any Government insurance over and above the compensation, on the ground that the other provisions were liberal enough, and might be made more liberal in ways suggested by them. They favored, over and above compensation, the payment by the Government of $1,000 in each case of death during service, or within five years after discharge of service, in lieu of insurance."

Children up to 18 years of age—"or if incapable of pursuing a substantially gainful occupation because of mental or physical infirmities, then without age limit"—and wives of men and officers would receive family allowances within the limits designated during the term

Continued on Page 2.

RECORDS PROMPTLY SEIZED

Deputy Attorney General Conkling Seeks Accused Doctors in Vain.

ALL LEAVE IN AUTOMOBILE

New Board in Its Place Will Be Named by Governor This Morning.

TO CANCEL EXEMPTIONS

243 Out of More Than 650 Men Examined in District 99 Had Been Excused.

By direction of President Wilson, Governor Whitman last night ordered the immediate removal of the members of Local Exemption Board 99, having jurisdiction in one of the most densely populated sections of the east side. For several days complaints have reached the State and Federal authorities concerning this board's conduct, and the Governor's order, transmitted by telegraph to Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, who has charge of the draft examination in this city, stated that the action was taken "because of the irregularities reported to have occurred" in this district. Governor Whitman's order, as telegraphed to Mr. Conkling by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, reads:

Because of the irregularities reported to have occurred in local Exemption Board Division 99, located at Lewis and Rivington Streets, Borough of Manhattan, and after an investigation for the last few days on the part of the Department of Justice, Governor Whitman at 5:30 this afternoon transmitted the following order to the Adjutant:

By direction of the President, Louis L. Cherry, Dr. Henry M. Groehl, and Dr. S. J. Bernfeld are summarily removed from local Exemption Board Division 99, City of New York, and all cases on which they have acted will be reopened by the new board which will be appointed at once. Governor Whitman urges that the charges now made be prosecuted to the fullest extent.

The members of the board were: Dr. Louis I. Cherry, druggist of 464 Grand Street; Dr. Henry Michael Groehl of 275 Rivington Street, and Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld, who is Dr. Groehl's next door neighbor at 273 Rivington Street. The board had examined more than 650 men of draft age and granted exemption to 243, while claims filed by more than 200 other men had not been passed on when the board was suddenly dismissed.

When Deputy Attorney General Conkling arrived at the board's headquarters, in Public School 88, at Rivington and Lewis Streets, prepared to serve the removal papers on the three doctors, he found the headquarters locked. A young girl seated on the steps of the school building told him that the board had adjourned about ten minutes before he arrived.

Mr. Conkling then drove to the homes of Drs. Cherry, Groehl, and Bernfeld, and in each instance he was informed by a member of the household that the doctor had left home and no one knew when he would be back.

"All three of them," said a woman who answered the bell at Dr. Bernfeld's home, "left here some time ago. They went in a big automobile, and said they were going for a ride."

"Do you know where they went?" Mr. Conkling asked.

"No, Sir; they may have gone to the island," she replied.

Still Out in Automobile.

At the home of Dr. Cherry, two young men were playing cards when Mr. Conkling entered. They did not even look up.

"Can you tell me where Dr. Cherry is?" asked Mr. Conkling.

"No, ask somebody else," one young man curtly answered. Dr. Cherry is the proprietor of a drug store in the building, where he lives on the third floor. The second floor is the headquarters of the Republican organization of the Fourth Assembly District. In the drug store the clerk pleaded ignorance as to his employer's whereabouts and declared he had not seen him since early in the afternoon.

A second time Mr. Conkling visited the homes of Dr. Groehl and Dr. Bernfeld, and again was told that the doctors were still out in that automobile.

Mr. Conkling then returned to Public School 88 and sent a policeman for the janitor. When the latter arrived Mr. Conkling took charge of all the papers in the room and ordered the police to keep the room and records under guard until a new board was appointed.

Mr. Conkling said that the charges which had been made against the board were of the most serious nature. For several days, he added, these charges have been coming in, some directed to him at his headquarters in the Sixty-Arsenal, others to the Adjutant General

in Albany, and still others to Provost Marshal General Crowder in Washington. The charges refer to exemptions granted by the board, and every man who has been exempted or who has filed an exemption claim will now have to submit to a re-examination by the new board which Governor Whitman will name this morning.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Conkling, "practically all the work done in this district, one of the biggest in the city, will have to be done over. A new call will be immediately issued and every man named in the first call, and I fear this will also include the patriotic fellows who have waived exemption, will have to face the new doctors. It goes without saying that every man who received exemption at the hands of the dismissed board will have to submit to a very rigid cross-examination.

"I had hoped that New York would be spared such a spectacle as this, but the evidence in this case is such that no other action could have been taken by President Wilson and Governor Whitman. I want to say that we have no evidence against Dr. Groehl, but he was a member of the board and for that reason had to suffer along with the others."

Mr. Conkling conferred with Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox and other Federal officials before going to the east side to serve the removal papers on the members of the board.

"Do the charges against the members of this board, with the exception of Dr. Groehl, allege that exemptions were being bought by men of draft age?" Mr. Conkling was asked.

"Yes, that is the plain inference to be drawn," Mr. Conkling replied, "and the charges investigated by the Department of Justice agents were of that nature."

Aided by Young Man.

A young man whose name was not disclosed aided the Government in its investigation, and is said to have stated that he was prepared to pay $300 for his exemption. This young man, it was said, conferred with a certain man "in the cellar of his home" as late as two days ago.

At midnight Mr. Conkling and two policemen detailed by Police Headquarters were still at the headquarters of the board, and Mr. Conkling said he would personally go over all the records of the board. He added that he could not discuss the records which he had gone over.

In this city, sixty-three local exemption boards reported up to midnight last night that 5,015 men were examined yesterday, of whom 2,061 were enrolled. This makes 15,577 men who have been added to the national army from this city to date.

United States Marshal McCarthy stated yesterday that he had received from various local boards lists of men who had failed to report for examination. These lists had been turned over at Captain William M. Offley of the Department of Justice, who is now engaged in tracing the men named. The lists received so far include some 300 names.

"I think many of these men have not intended to evade service," said Marshal McCarthy. "They are part of the floating population and leave no forwarding addresses for mail. I think it would help a great deal if local boards would turn over lists of the absentees to the newspapers for publication."

Andrew Marano, 23 years old, of 429 Washington Street, Manhattan, was one of the few willing ones who appeared at Board 89, Clark and Dominick Streets, yesterday. He is an Italian with a wife and child to support, but he was pleased when the doctors told him he would make a fine soldier.

"All right, I go," he said. "Thirty dollars a month is beter for the wife and baby than what I get working as longshoreman. Three of my brothers and a cousin were killed in this war. I want to get revenge."

James O'Kane of 152 East 124th Street is in a hurry to get to the front. He was examined and passed by Board 126 at Second Avenue and 125th Street last week. Yesterday he came back to the board and said:

"Let me have a gun. I want to go at once."

Members of the board were sorry. But they had no guns, and O'Kane will have to wait until he gets into camp to begin the war.

A statement commending the manner in which local board 135, located at Barnard College, conducted its draft work was issued from the offices of the Provost Marshal General in this city. This board completed its work last night, having filled its quota of 288 men with a good margin to spare. There were 198 men accepted physically who made no exemption claims. Exemption claims of twenty-five other fit men were disallowed.

The board summoned 900 men, and of this number 141 failed to appear or were transferred to other boards for examination, 92 claimed exemption as aliens, and 22 claimed exemption because they were already in the military service. Temporary disability of 12 men postponed their examination. Exemption claims were made by 294 other men accepted by the doctors.

RUSSELL HITS PACIFISTS.

Former Socialist Calls Them Traitors and Says Party Is Ruined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Aroused by the pacifist meeting yesterday in the Capitol, Charles Edward Russell, former Socialist and member of the commission to Russia, today denounced all persons proposing peace at this time or failing in unswerving support of the Administration. Mr. Russell was particularly severe in his criticism of Socialists and members of Congress aiding the peace propaganda. Incidentally, he declared, as a result of peace activities in the United States, Socialists had absolutely ruined their party. Mr. Russell said the party now consisted of little more than an alien pro-German element. The men who were in it for such uplift as they could bring to the working people, he said, must seek elsewhere for political affiliation.

"One peace resolution offered in the United States Congress today is a greater asset to the Kaiser than a thousand men on the firing line," Mr. Russell said. "Any Socialist that does not understand that this is the last final decisive struggle between autocracy and democracy is too blind or too dull to understand anything about socialism.

"Loyalty to the United States Government in this crisis is loyalty to every ideal of improvement to which we have subscribed and a lack of support is treason to every article of every creed of reform. If the men who are talking this most peculiar peace stuff are ignorant of the effect of their work, they are too hopelessly ignorant to be allowed to take any part in public life, and should be retired from it instantly. If they are not ignorant of the effect of their work, they are conscious traitors and should have at once the prompt attention of the nearest United States attorney."

ALLEGED SLACKER SEIZED.

Cooning Man Taken from Steamer Bound for Sweden.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Aug. 10.—Ernest Person, a servant employed at the home of Frank A. Vanderlip in Scarborough, was taken from a steamer in New York harbor by United States authorities and returned to Ossining today accused of trying to evade military duty.

His name was in the second draft call to registrants to appear before the local exemption board. One of the members, Daniel P. Hayes, was notified that Person intended to flee to Sweden. By communicating with the office of the Collector of the Port Person was located and forced to appear before the exemption board and be physically examined by Dr. C. F. Best. When he registered Person said he had taken out his first papers, but when found on the steamer he declared that he was a subject of Sweden.

BOARD OF APPEALS STARTS ITS WORK

Members Besieged by Persons Wishing Exemptions from the Draft.

COMMITTEES ARE NAMED

Chairman Hughes Finds Local Boards Are Not Sending in Prescribed Certificates.

The District Board for the City of New York, which is to sit as a Court of Appeals in exemption cases decided by local boards, met yesterday morning in the Federal Building and after adopting the recommendations of the committees on rules, location of headquarters, and hiring of employes, appointed five committees to take up immediately the appeals that have already come before the board.

The five committees met in the afternoon in the Federal Building to arrange for a distribution of the cases already on hand, so that complete reports may be ready for the full board at its next regular meeting at 10:30 Monday morning.

Hundreds of persons thronged the board's meeting room and the corridors of the Federal Building, while the meeting was going on and immediately after the vote of adjournment was taken there was a rush of men and women to the clerk's desk to present appeals and to make personal explanations of their reasons for claiming examination on behalf of themselves or drafted relatives.

They were informed by W. B. Davenport, the clerk of the board, that no oral arguments or applications could be heard under the rules. Each appeal is to be decided on affidavits, or other papers, which must be drawn up in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the President under the terms of the selective draft law. Mr. Davenport assured all that their cases would receive prompt and proper consideration, but appeals must be decided within five days of the filing of the papers in the case with the clerk of the board.

The five committees which are to consider appeals in the intervals between the meetings of the full board which are fixed for Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week until all appeals have been disposed of are designated by letters, as follows:

Committee A—Justice George L. Ingraham, Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, Dr. Edwin E. Hicks, Eugene H. Rosenquest.

Committee B—Judge E. H. Cullen, George B. Agnew, Dr. Herman T. Radin, W. W. Mills.

Committee C—Louis Marshall, Howard O. Wood, Dr. George Doty, Rev. S. Edwin Young.

Committee D—Colonel William H. Dykman, Robert A. Inch, William H. English, Dr. James S. Waterman.

Committee E—Meier Steinbrink, James A. Delehanty, George T. McGuire, I. T. Flatto, Dr. J. Evan Shuttleworth.

After announcing these committees Chairman Charles E. Hughes said:

"The efforts of the board and the various committees will be directed to disposing of all the cases rapidly and efficiently and at the same time with absolute fidelity. We shall be utterly swamped with work unless we deal with all matters that come before us in an orderly and efficient manner."

Five boards of clerks have not yet qualified. These are Edwin L. Garvin, Charles E. Simms, John Dalton, and Samuel H. Evins, who hold official positions under the city charter, a clause of which debars them from accepting any position under the State Government, and Nathan Straus, who is ill and unable to attend to board duties at present, and who has announced his intention of resigning in order that some one else may be appointed in his place. Adj. Gen. Stotesbury and Provost Marshal General Crowder will be notified that these five men have not qualified and will be asked to take the necessary steps to have their places filled immediately in order that the work of the board may not be delayed.

Former Supreme Court Justice George L. Ingraham, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported that after due consideration the suggestion that the work of the board be divided among committees sitting in each of the five boroughs was considered impracticable. The committee recommended that all work be done at central headquarters. It also recommended that no oral applications or arguments be received, that in order to facilitate the work of the board all applications be presented with proper supporting affidavits.

"We will probably have to consider from 20,000 to 25,000 appeals presented here," said Mr. Ingraham, "and each case must be decided within five days of the filing of the papers in the case with the clerk of the board. If we are to scatter this work among committees we would be going on for a year or more.

"In view of this we have decided to * * * that all the work must be done here."

The committee recommended the appointment of a Vice Chairman and Assistant Secretary and also suggested that regular meetings of the full board be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

It also recommended the appointment of five committees of three men each to examine and arrange papers in each case for expeditious consideration and decision by the full board. It was recommended that these committees should meet daily in the interim between meetings of the full board. The Chairman was given authority to increase the number of men on these committees if this should be deemed necessary.

It was decided that all papers must be filed with the Secretary, either personally or by mail. The five days in which each appeal must be decided will begin with the filing of the papers with the Secretary. The report was adopted unanimously.

George B. Agnew presented the report of the committee on location of headquarters, and announced that the committee had decided that the Federal Building was the most convenient and in every way the most suitable place available for the purposes of the board.

The committee had therefore made arrangements with the custodian of the building, through Marshal McCarthy, to use Room 823 as a meeting room, Room 828 as a waiting room, and Rooms 815 and 818 as filing rooms. Marshal McCarthy and the custodian have been asked to arrange to supply the necessary attendants and sergeants at arms.

Chairman Hughes announced that Marshal McCarthy had offered him the use of his own office whenever he wished to make us of it.

This report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Employes was presented by Colonel Dykman. He announced that the committee had asked the Adjutant General for a ruling on the question of expending money for clerk hire and the installation of a filing system similar to the one already in use by the local boards. The committee recommended the employment of seven stenographers, one for each committee and one each for the Chairman and Secretary, the employment of seven messengers and seven office boys.

The Chairman and Secretary were authorized to hire all employes, including one or more telephone operators, and to contract with the telephone company for the installation of necessary telephone service at the board headquarters.

To establish an efficient system of filing records, the committee recommended the appointment of a chief clerk and four filing clerks, more to be employed as required, at the authorized wage of $2.50 a day. Colonel Dykman suggested that it might be difficult to obtain good stenographers at $2.50 a day, but said a sufficient number might be found to undertake the work at this low figure as a patriotic duty.

When the five committees of the board met in the afternoon in Room 823, Federal Building, Chairman Hughes announced that only one of the appeals sent in from local boards had been accompanied by the necessary affidavits and records for consideration by the board.

"In very few cases," said Mr. Hughes, "have we received from local boards the necessary oral affidavits which they are required to send us and which must be considered in each case. From some boards we have received certifications of men who have not been exempted or discharged, but from many boards we have not received such certificates.

"In addition to the one exemption appeal which is in shape for consideration by our board, we have received three or four original requests for exemption on industrial grounds. These cases will be turned over to Committee A, of which Judge Ingraham is Chairman. The committee will report at the regular meeting of the board Monday morning.

"In view of the fact that we have not received full papers in any other cases there will be no work that can be done by the committees tomorrow. The committees will meet Monday and take up any cases that may have been turned over to the board in the meantime."

The first appeal to be taken up by the district board is that of Girsch Sarchin of 1,449 Boston Road, the Bronx. Sarchin, who has taken out his first papers, was marked for service by Board 13, 1,885 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, after he had passed the physical examination. He bases his appeal on the claim that he is not a citizen of this country and that if he must go to war he has a right to demand that he be sent back to Russia to fight for his native land.

During the afternoon scores of young men and a few women flocked into the board's meeting room to seek information in regard to exemption and how to bring appeals before the board. Many wanted exemption blanks or books of rules. As none of the necessary supplies has reached the district board, they were told to come back Monday or go to their local boards.

Several Interborough power house and sub-station employes appeared with industrial exemption claims ready for presentation to the board. These claims had been prepared on blanks furnished by the company. Motormen and other employes are not considered to be entitled to exemption on industrial grounds.

Henry C. Du Fresne, Secretary to General Manager Wilson of the Norma Company, manufacturers of ball bearings, is seeking exemption on the ground that inasmuch as the company's output is likely to be in great demand for the running gear of airplanes, his services are indispensible.

A medical student put in a plea for exemption on the ground that nobody could do his work for him.

"I think I am entitled to exemption," he said, "because I am working in the interest of humanity."

A man who described himself as the General Manager of a large shoe manufacturing concern said he was going to claim exemption on the ground that his company had a big contract for army shoes.

Benjamin A. Goldstein, a partner in the Wallabout Trucking Company of Brooklyn, seeks exemption on the ground that his concern has a contract to haul United States mail in Brooklyn.

One man whispered to the doorman: "Do you think I stand any show for exemption?" I'm supporting fourteen bartenders."

Mrs. Ernest G. Rogers said she wished to present a plea for exemption on behalf of her husband, who is employed as bookkeeper in an ammunition factory, as he could not enter a plea of self support.

The committee wishes to have it understood that all claims for exemption or discharge, and all proof in support of appeals from decisions of local boards must be presented in English. One letter written in Italian and two in Spanish were received today. The board has no translator or interpreter.

SEAMEN AND OWNERS MAKE WAR AGREEMENT

Problem of Manning Great Merchant Fleet Solved, Government Officials Say.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—American seamen and their employers have come to a full agreement on wages and working conditions during the war, which Government officials said today solves the problem of obtaining sufficient men to operate the great merchant fleet the country is building.

Announcement of the understanding was made by the Department of Labor, which with the Department of Commerce and the Shipping Board assisted in the negotiations. The agreement was signed by a committee of sixteen, representing employers, employes, and the three Government agencies. The committee was named at a conference here last week of all interests concerned. Pacific coast and lake seamen and employers who were not present at the conference are expected to enter the agreement.

The wage scale was fixed as follows: Sailors and firemen, $60 a month; coal passers, $50; oilers and water tenders, $65; boatswains, $70; carpenters, $75. Overtime pay for cargo work will be figured at 50 cents an hour and for ship work at 40 cents. A 50 per cent. bonus will be paid to crews entering the war zone, and employers will pay seamen $100 each compensation for loss of personal effects when ships are sunk.

The scale of wages and bonus for steward and cook will remain unchanged for the present.

To increase the number of men available for work every ship will carry a certain number of boys. The number of able-bodied seamen will be reduced by increasing the number of ordinary seamen in the crews.

It was agreed that bonus and other conditions arising through the war should terminate with the war, but that the wage scale should remain in force for a year thereafter.

Employers and seamen will unite in an appeal to be sent to men who have left the sea asking them to return to service.

The Provost Marshal General's office will be requested to exempt seamen from military service on the grounds that the scarcity of sailors makes the services of those who follow the sea as valuable as those of the men who carry guns.

ARMY INSURANCE BEFORE CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

of service of the men insured. The amounts would depend on the sex of the family, the allotment made by the husband or father out of his pay, and other circumstances, to be determined in each individual case. Other dependent relatives would receive allowances only in case voluntary allotments were made them out of the pay of the man insured.

The Case of Injured Men.

The bill does not attempt to cover the methods to be pursued in re-educating and rehabilitating injured men. Two principles, however, are recognized, the man's obligation to avail himself of such opportunities as the Government may provide under penalty of loss of compensation during "any period of unreasonable refusal," and a man's right to disability compensation regardless of his individual economic recuperation. The amount of indemnities paid in cases of partial disability, however, would vary from time to time, according to the altered circumstances of the man insured.

"Assume that a man were totally disabled by losing both legs and both arms in battle," McAdoo wrote the President by way of illustration. "Under the compensation provisions of this bill, if he were a private and unmarried, he would receive $40 per month, and if, as most probable, he needed a nurse or attendant, up to $20 additional.

"If he had a widowed mother dependent on him for support, he would get another $10. If he subsequently married, his compensation would be increased at once by $15. If, later on, he had children, the compensation would again be increased $10 a month for each of the first two children, a possible maximum of $165 a month.

"In addition to this monthly payment, he would be supplied with artificial limbs and have treatment. His compensation or pension would not be affected by any increased earnings. Furthermore, if he wanted to set up as a small storekeeper, under the compensation system he would be allowed to commute $20 a month of his compensation; this might give him $1,000 or more, and still leave him protected to some extent."

When disability results in death, dependents would receive from $15 to $80 a month, the sum again being rated according to the circumstance of the dependents. This feature of the program is regardless of the insurance which the man or officer may take if he wishes, paying the premium therefor himself.

All insurance of this character, the bill provides, would be "nonassignable and free from the claims either of the insured or of the beneficiary." It would be limited to wife, children, and other specified kindred. A period of four months is provided for under the passage of the act within which insurance may be applied for and "for those who are totally disabled or die before they have had an opportunity to insure within the prescribed period of 120 days, insurance in the sum of $5,000 is deemed to have been applied for and granted."

On the administrative side the bill provides for a division of the Government's War Risk Insurance Bureau into two sections, one on marine and seamen's insurance, the other on military and naval insurance, each division to be under the supervision of a Commissioner under the bureau's direction.

RED CROSS ALSO WILL AID.

Will Provide Where Government Alliance Is Idadequate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—While the Government alone can assume the task of looking after dependents of those who fight the nation's battle at the front, the Red Cross will undertake to help so far as it can. The Red Cross policy in such cases was outlined today in this statement by Chairman Davison of the War Council:

"Obviously the task of providing for the financial assistance of the families of our soldiers and sailors is so large that the Government alone can assume it. In no other way can the burden be distributed fairly and as a matter of right rather than charity. No voluntary organization or organizations could adequately cope with a duty of such magnitude.

"The American people will not, of course, permit families to suffer want because their breadwinners are fighting for their country. Cases will undoubtedly arise wherein the allowance of the Government will not be adequate to protect a family from financial distress. Such instances the Red Cross will hope to provide for through its chapters.

"The Red Cross chapters can and will provide also the friendly services which may be needed and acceptable because of ill health or other misfortune or because of family conditions which if neglected would result in need and suffering or disaster to the home.

"That this work may be done with thoroughness and uniformity the Red Cross has published The Manual of Home Service for the guidance of chapters. This civilian relief work is under the direction of W. Frank Persons, Director General of Civilian Relief."

DENIES CAMP ORDER IS AIMED AT WOOD

War Department Explains Plan to Put Training Under Division Commanders.

TO ELIMINATE 'RED TAPE'

New Rules, Which Are Made Public, Are Said to be Designed to Minimize Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The power and authority of department commanders of the army were considerably diminished by general orders made public today by the War Department. They relieve department commanders from control of "all that pertains to administration, instruction, training, and discipline" of all the organized tactical divisions of the national army and the National Guard after they shall have arrived at their divisional camps.

Under the former regulations, a department commander had control of all troops in his department, the only exceptions being the general hospitals, which are under the Surgeon General of the Army; arsenals, which are under the Chief of Ordnance, and special organizations, such as depots, &c., which are controlled directly from Washington. The new general orders, however, provide that the supply of the national army and National Guard divisions shall be under the department commanders, this being the limit of their control.

It was believed by some that the action of the War Department was aimed particularly at General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Southern Department, where a large number of the cantonments will be situated. There has long been a feeling in military circles that General Wood has incurred the displeasure of the Administration, owing to his great friendship for Former President Roosevelt and to incidents, such as that at Plattsburg, where he invited Colonel Roosevelt to deliver a speech. In that speech President Wilson was criticised.

At the War Department the intimation that the new orders related in any sense to any personal considerations was emphatically repudiated. They were prepared, it was declared, with a view to eliminating all "red tape" from the administration of the divisional camps.

Designed to Reduce Labor.

It was considered best, it was said, for the new troops to be trained by the general officers who would direct them on the battlefield. The orders are intended to reduce correspondence and labor to a minimum, and to relieve the War Department of the troublesome detail which will attend the conduct of the camps.

The divisional camp commanders under the orders will be required to pursue a most vigorous policy. The success of the camps will be directly up to them, and reputations may be made or destroyed by their management. The divisional camp commanders must realize at the outset, it was asserted at the War Department, that the one object of the camps is to train men for war, as thoroughly and as quickly as possible, through the concentration of authority and responsibility in the commander.

War Department authorities insisted that there was no animus in the orders; that they were not directed at any one, and that so far as General Wood might be concerned, his duties were still of the utmost importance. It is expected, although no official announcement has been made, that General Wood will direct the great movement of troops to Europe after they shall have completed their work in the cantonments.

If this duty should be assigned to General Wood, it was pointed out, he would have no time to devote to the control of the camps, as the problems of transport overseas, including the movement of both men and supplies, would be sufficient to engage his study and time.

The text of the new orders follows:

"General Orders No. 96.

"War Department.

"Washington, July 20.

"1. Paragraph 191, Army Regulations, is amended so as to exempt from the control of Department Commanders, in all that pertains to administration, instruction, training, and discipline, all of the organized tactical divisions of the National Guard and national army after they have arrived at their divisional camps.

"Division commanders are enjoined to reduce correspondence and other administrative labor to a minimum, to decide all questions arising within their jurisdiction that are not reserved by law or regulations for the decision of the War Department, to forward no communications to the War Department that can properly be disposed of by themselves, and to pursue a vigorous policy with respect to the instruction and training of the troops under their command.

Camp Supply Depots.

"2. Supply of these divisions will be effected in accordance with the following general instructions: (a) Department Commanders will at once take steps to establish a camp supply depot at each camp of the National Guard or of the national army within the limits of their departments.

"Camp supply depots will include supplies from all supply departments for the camp at which located. The personnel for each will include a representative from each supply department, known as camp quartermaster, camp ordnance officer, &c., and such assistants as may be necessary. The work of the depot will be co-ordinated by an officer to be designated by the division commander. The representatives of supply departments which furnish few articles of equipment for troops may be taken from divisions.

"(b) Camp supply depots will be filled from general depots or direct from contractors, under direction of bureau chiefs, who will designate the general depots to which requisitions from the camp depots will be sent by department commanders after action thereon by them.

"(c). Camp supply depots will be under direction of division commanders, and organizations will requisition supplies from their own camp supply depots.

"(d) The initial supplies for each camp supply depot will be furnished either on requisition from camp supply depots to department commanders or without requisition, as may be directed by the chief of the bureau concerned, on advance information of the number of organizations, strength, and date of arrival at camps.

"(e) Thereafter maintenance supplies will be kept up by requisition from camp supply depots to department commanders, or to depots designated for their supply, as far as total stocks and deliveries will admit, on the basis of one month at camp supply depots, one month en route, and one month requisitioned for.

Supplies to be Kept.

"(f) The Quartermaster Corps will maintain in camp supply depots, on the above basis, supplies of clothing and equipage, subsistence stores, forage, fuel, crude and mineral oil, gasoline, lime, blacksmith coal, and other additional camp supplies; the other supply departments, such articles as are included in the equipment manuals, including spare parts and cleaning materials. The engineer department will include materials for instruction in trench warfare.

"(g) The National Guard, when called into Federal service, will be supplied with necessary articles of uniform and personal equipment at mobilization points.

"(h) Heavy tentage for the National Guard, unless otherwise ordered, when State organizations are to be mobilized at State mobilization camps, will be shipped direct to training camps, to be there apportioned according to the needs of all organizations by division commanders, and on the basis of one large pyramidal tent to twelve men, until the total supply of tentage available is increased.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"TASKER H. BLISS,
"Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.
"Official:

"H. P. McCAIN,
"The Adjutant General."

RED CROSS AID IMPARTIAL.

Americans Ready to Help German Wounded and Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A statement making it clear that the American Red Cross will not neglect German wounded or prisoners and will welcome co-operation from Americans of German origin was authorized tonight by Chairman Davison, of the Red Cross War Council.

"When war was declared between the United States and Germany," said Mr. Davison, "the neutrality of the American Red Cross, of course, ended automatically. The American Red Cross can co-operate only behind the lines of the armies of the United States and its allies. But the Red Cross knows no such thing as the nationality of a wounded man. Any wounded enemy turned over to the care of the American Red Cross will receive as kindly treatment as any friend.

"As to the policy of the Red Cross in this country toward those of German origin: The Red Cross knows no difference and makes no distinction between any American citizens, insofar as base hospital units are concerned, the Red Cross equips and enlists the personnel of those to be sent to Europe to operate not only with our own armies, but with those of our allies. Once enlisted and mustered into service, these units become part of the army of the United States, and there is of course no discrimination by the Red Cross or the American army against any loyal American citizen no matter of what national origin.

"Our allies in Europe have requested the American State Department not to permit persons born in enemy countries, or of parents born in enemy countries, to travel as civilians in any of the allied countries. Representations, however, have been made by the Red Cross, which it is hoped will ultimately prove effective, whereby loyal American citizens on Red Cross service may be exempted from the operation of this rule no matter what the country of their origin."

EXPECT COMPROMISE ON ALBANY FOOD BILL

Governor and Legislative Leaders Certain of Agreement After a Three-Hour Conference.

WHITMAN STANDS FIRM

Will Not Accept Measure Omitting Provisions Considered Essential to Food Control.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Governor Whitman and the leaders of his own party in the Legislature were in conference on food control legislation for three hours today. No agreement was reached, and the conference will be continued on Monday. According to statements from the Governor and the leaders, there is every prospect of a compromise.

"After an extended conference it was agreed that it would be continued Monday, with every expectation that a bill would be agreed upon," was the formal statement given out at the Executive Chamber at the close of today's session.

"We met in a conceding frame of mind and we talked together for some time and will meet again on Monday, when there is every prospect that differences, if any ever existed, will be cleared away and a bill agreed upon," said Senator Brown. Speaker Sweet made a statement of substantially the same purport.

It was noted at the Capitol that the Governor in his statement said nothing about a "conceding frame of mind." The omission was regarded as significant by those who know the Governor's attitude on the pending food legislation. It is not considered likely that he will accept any measure unless it contains all the provisions he has pronounced essential to real food control in the State.

These include the unhampered right of the Executive to appoint the three Food Control Commissioners, broad powers of seizure for the Food Control Commission where food supplies have been hoarded for speculative purposes in cold-storage warehouses, and the right for both the State and Municipal Food Commissions to buy and sell food products and other necessaries of life to stabilize prices.

It is entirely unlikely that the Governor will make concessions except in relation to matters that he regards as of no vital importance. In order to enable his opponents to "save their faces" he may concede something. The present bill, in defining the powers to be vested in municipal market commissions, provides that before these bodies can buy food products at the public expense and dispose of them for the purpose of bringing prices down to a normal level the State Food Control Commission must certify that a public emergency exists.

The Governor believes that the municipal commissions should be empowered to act independently in such matters, but it is thought likely that in this respect he might be willing to give way to the views of those who framed the War Committee's Food Control bill. He does not believe that, with the sort of commission he expects to name, it will make any real difference.

Senator Brown, before leaving for a week-end visit to his home, announced that the Republican leaders would hold a conference on food control and other legislation at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The Legislature will meet at 8:30 Monday night, when it is thought the amended Food Control bill will be favorably reported by the War Committee.

Provided an agreement is reached between the Governor and the legislative leaders at the conference on Monday the extraordinary session may end next week, although there are some other legislative matters to come before the lawmakers. A readjustment of the Senate reapportionment enacted last year and of the Aldermanic reapportionment for New York City, certain financial bills, and one or two measures of local importance, in addition to the bills already pending, may be presented to the extraordinary session before it adjourns.

The Senate and Assembly held brief sessions today. The only legislative business transacted was the introduction by Senator Brown and Assemblyman Adler, Republican leader of the House, of a bill enabling officials in the service of the State or any of its political subdivisions to serve on Exemption Boards without forfeiting their places in State or municipal administrations. The Exemption Boards as at present are Federal agencies, and there is in existence a statute preventing a person from simultaneously holding office under the Federal Government and the State Government or the Government of municipalities. The Assembly passed the bill at once, but no action was taken in the Senate.

MEATLESS DAY AT MAJESTIC.

No Beef on Tuesdays, for "It Is for the Soldiers."

The Hotel Majestic will have one meatless day a week beginning next Tuesday. The dishes planned are quite elaborate and great variety will not be lacking. At the top of the menus will be printed the following notice:

To Our Patrons:

Mr. Hoover wants your help. Voluntary economies in the use of some foods now may prevent drastic compulsory regulation later on, so please do not order beef on Tuesdays. It is for the soldiers. But order fish, chicken, squabs, vegetables, fruits, and other foods that cannot be sent to Europe. Help us save sugar, beef, wheat, butter, oil, and fats. The army and navy must be fed.

Another innovation in the food conservation plan will be started next week when bread and peanut butter will be placed on the menu at 5 cents a portion instead of the regular bread and butter at 10 cents a portion.

SEES LABOR PROTECTED.

Gompers Explains Application of Section 4 of Food Bill.

Section 4 of the Food Control bill, making illegal any interference with the production or distribution of foodstuffs, will not militate against freedom of action of labor unions, according to a telegram from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, read last night at the weekly meeting of the Central Federated Union in the Labor Temple, in East Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Gompers explained why the labor forces in Congress had not opposed the bill. His telegram follows:

American Federation of Labor did not delay passage of food administration measure for following reasons: Under the interpretation of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Payne Lumber Company versus Neal it was held that private individuals could not institute legal proceedings under the anti-trust legislation. Only the Government could take action. Civil sundry appropriation laws contain provisions that no appropriations for judiciary can be used to prosecute labor organizations. Under anti-trust legislation high authority has given assurance that section four of food administration measure would not be interpreted to apply to normal and necessary activities of trade unions. The provision suggested by American Federation of Labor that section four should not be interpreted to repeal labor sections of Clayton Anti-Trust act will be introduced in the Senate as a separate measure. This course has the approval of President Wilson, who will assist toward the enactment of proposed measure.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The telegram was satisfactory to the members of the Central Federated Union.

TO FIX PRICES FOR COAL.

Illinois Operators Agree to Appointment of Justice Carter as Director.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The price of coal to Illinois consumers will be fixed for the next year by Chief Justice O. N. Carter of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who tonight was named by Governor Lowden to be Director of Coal, and whose services the Illinois coal operators agreed to accept after a four-hour conference with the Governor.

FRANCE TO SEEK SHIPS HERE

De la Touche Coming with Full Power to Arrange Purchases.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Gaston de Pellerin de la Touche, Director of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French Line) and the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railroad, has been named as a delegate of a group of French shipbuilders to visit the United States. He will also represent the Government, which will furnish him with credentials to André Tardieu, head of the French mission in the United States.

The object of M. De la Touche's visit is to complete an understanding with American constructors and financiers for ship urchases, full powers for which have been given him.

ALL LABOR DISPUTES GO TO WAR BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

Government is known to be paying more than the average wage in a given community; in others the Government is paying less. There will be an equalizing effect, it is believed, in the amount paid by the Government and by private interests.

The wages paid will not be uniform, as the present wage scales throughout the country are not uniform. In the Puget Sound region, it was stated, wages are approximately 15 per cent. higher than in the East. In the South last year they were, in some instances, 25 per cent. lower than in the North, although the tendency has been to reach the Northern level in recent months.

The committee will take under consideration temporary conditions in any community which may tend to depress or to lift wages, and will be guided in determining wage scales by normal, and not by any temporary, conditions, it was stated.

The committee to be created by the Council of National Defense will interest itself in disputes between labor and privately owned plants working on Government contracts.

A board representing both the Government and labor will be created immediately by the Council of National Defense to adjust differences between capital and labor and the Government and labor when the disputes affect work on Government contracts. Members of this board are now being selected.

Each of the executive departments of the Government, it was believed today, would formulate its own policy respecting the treatment in relation to the questions of union, hours and wages. The union question has come forward as a result, it was said today, of the partial abandonment of the plan heretofore adhered to by the executive departments of awarding contracts on competitive bids. New contracts are awarded on the percentage basis, in order to expedite war work for the Government.

It was made plain that the Navy Department has no intention of abolishing the eight-hour rule on Government work, but wherever it may be necessary to speed up work the department is paying, and will continue to pay, time and one-half for overtime.

There was no noticeable uneasiness in official circles over trouble threatened from labor sources, officials being confident that a policy of fairness and justice will win the support of labor and that the new agency to be created by the Defense Council, having the support of all the departments, will be able to adjust all differences with labor which might embarrass the Government.

LONGSHOREMEN NOT OUT.

Union Head Denies Report of a River-Front Strike.

Pier Superintendents and agents of the men's unions denied last night that there was any truth in the report that 700 longshoremen along the North River front had quit work and a general strike of 2,000 or more was expected. J. F. Riley, President of the District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, whose office is at 164 Eleventh Avenue, said that he had heard no talk of any strike along the waterfront.

"None of our men are out," he continued. "We are with the Government. If we had a grievance, we would not strike at this time, anyhow. It would be unpatriotic. If any longshoremen have quit work, it must be some of the non-union men."

One of the pier superintendents said last night that the longshoremen were earning from $50 to $75 a week without any overexertion. They were paid a dollar an hour for going down the bay to load a ship, and frequently earned $24 from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

"They have so much money now," he continued, "that they do not care whether the ships are loaded or not."

Inspector John Daly of the Second District, who was instructed from Police Headquarters to make an investigation of the labor conditions on the steamship piers, reported later that about 100 men had quit at some of the railroad piers along the North River, but there was no indication of any general strike.

Alderman Moran Acting Mayor.

In the absence of Mayor Mitchel, who went on a week-end trip to the North Woods yesterday, and President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen, who went to Atlantic City, Alderman Joseph V. Moran, Alderman from the Thirty-sixth District, the Bronx, Vice Chairman of the board, will be Acting Mayor until Monday.

FOOD BILL SIGNED; HOOVER IN OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

rather by co-ordination with the various trades to effect such constructive regulations as will render gambling, extortion, and other wasteful practices impossible, and will stabilize prices. Indulgence in profiteering in this hour of national danger is far from the wish or the will of the vast majority of our business people, and I am convinced that while we must have ready in reserve the corrective powers of legislation, we shall by these powers free the great majority from necessity to compete with operators whose sole effort is to inflate prices and bring into disrepute the majority of honest traders. We propose to proceed as rapidly as possible with constructive regulation in various commodities and to announce each program as quickly as it is properly formulated. We hope within the next few days to announce the method of wheat and flour control.

The deep obligation is upon us to feed the armies and the peoples associated with us in this struggle. The diversion of 40,000,000 of their men to war or war work; the additional millions of women drafted into the places of their husbands and brothers; the toll of the submarine, have all conspired to so reduce production that their harvests this Autumn will fall 500,000,000 bushels of grain below their normal production. Always dependent upon import from other countries for a substantial part of their food needs, our Western European allies, because of the destruction of shipping by submarine and the isolation from the normal markets by belligerent lines, are forced to a large degree upon our markets, not only as the nearest but as the only market capable of relieving their bitter necessities.

Therefore, whereas we exported before the war but 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, this year, by one means or another, we must find for them 225,000,000 bushels, and this in the face of a short crop. Our own belt will but partly meet their needs, for even then they must reduce their bread consumption 25 per cent., and it will be war bread they must eat—war bread, of which a large portion consists of other cereals.

Already the greater call for meat and animal products, due to the stress of war on the millions of men on the fighting line and the enhanced physical labor of populations ordinarily subsisting on diets, compiled with the inadequate world supply, have compelled our allies to kill upward of 35,000,000 head of their stock animals. This is burning the candle at both ends, for they are thus stifling their annual production. Therefore, not only must we increase their supplies of meat and dairy products, but must prepare, as war goes on, to meet an even greater demand for these necessary commodities.

France and Italy formerly produced their own sugar, while England and Ireland imported largely from Germany. Owing to the inability of the first named to produce more than one-third of their needs, and the necessity for the others to import from other markets, they all must come to the West Indies for very large supplies and therefore deplete our own resources.

Because of the shortage of shipping only the most concentrated of foods, wheat, grain, beef, pork and dairy products and sugar can be sent across the seas. Fortunately we have for our own use a superabundance of foodstuffs of other kinds—the perishables, fish, corn, and other cereals—and surely our first manifest duty is to substitute these for those other products which are of greater use to our fellow-fighters.

Our second duty is to eliminate wastes to the last degree. Seventy per cent. of our people are well known to be as thrifty and careful as any in the world, and they consume but little or no more than is necessary to maintain their physical strength. They can, however, substitute foods as above. It is not too much to ask the other 30 per cent., by simpler living, to reduce their consumption. The substitutions we ask impose no hardships, and the elimination of waste is today no more than a patriotic service.

Waste Contributes to Starvation.

Every ounce of waste is a contribution toward starvation. Our allies have reduced consumption by the most drastic measures, but it is imp

TRAINING IN FRANCE KEEPS OUR MEN WELL

Percentage of Illness Among Pershing's Troops Half What It Is in Army Post at Home.

MARINES BUY FRENCH BONDS

Subscribe for $60,000 Worth, Paying for Them in Gold—One Company Takes $4,500 Worth.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—(By the Associated Press.).—The hard training work for the trenches, with its long hours of outdoor life is proving a veritable tonic to the members of the American expeditionary force. The percentage of illness for the entire force is only 2½ per cent., as against an average of 5 per cent. in army posts in the United States. Nearly all the sickness consists of mild cases of mumps, measles, and colds, all of which are yielding to medical treatment.

The remarkably light sick report is most gratifying to the medical staffs which, although shorthanded, have had no difficulty so far in handling all the cases and still finding time to visit the French front and study in detail the plants for the care of the wounded, including the first aid dressing stations underground and the casualty clearing stations further from the firing line, and the means of quick conveyance to the base hospitals well outside the fighting zone.

There is every likelihood, however, that the American medical staff will be considerably augmented before the men actually take their places in the trenches. At present the American army has only one doctor and seven medical corps men to each 800 soldiers. The French have two doctors and thirty-seven men for the same number of soldiers, and find this staff none too large.

There has been considerable discussion here as to just what part the American Red Cross, with its vast funds, will play in handling the wounded and sick—just where the army work will leave off and that of the Red Cross will begin. It has been suggested that the Army Medical Corps undoubtedly will handle everything within the actual fighting zone, turning the patients over to the Red Cross for conveyance to a base hospital. There seems little possibility that any American wounded will be transported back to America for a long time to come. These men will have to be cared for wholly in France and looked after during convalescence. It is suggested that this branch of the work would come within the province of the Red Cross.

The marines of the expeditionary force will make a fight to retain their forest-green uniforms against a tentative order which would place them in regular army khaki. The marines think they can arrange a necessary supply of their distinctive clothing, but officers feel it would perhaps be better to have the entire expedition uniformed alike. The marines hold that to abandon their distinctive dress would tender to lower the morale of the men, which in turn would rob the expedition of the spirit of friendly rivalry now existing between arms of the service. The marines cite the case of the Alpine Chasseurs in France who won their fight early in the war to retain their distinctive uniforms of dark blue against an order that all French troops should wear horizon blue.

The marines today subscribed to a fund of $60,000 to buy French war bonds, the fact evoking great cheers from their French trainers. One company subscribed $4,500 in $10 and $20 gold pieces. An old Sergeant with considerable arrears in pay due him turned over $760 for bonds, while a private with a German-American name, handed over $400 in coin.

These French bonds yield something over 6 per cent. Virtually all the fund was raised in the marine ranks, the officers sharing but lightly in the subscription. Other units of the expeditionary force are likely to follow suit.

Most of the soldiers still ask to be paid in American gold, although an increasing preference for payment in francs is shown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The forest green uniform, which the American marines in France are contending for, was selected about five years ago for field service in cold climates. It never has been used extensively because the Marine Corps usually has been in action in the tropics. It was said here tonight that the green uniform probably would be retained for wear in rest camps, while the regulation army drab would be adopted for trench warfare.

CITES THAW AGAIN FOR COURAGE IN AIR

French Order Also Names Hoskier and Genet, Who Were Killed in April.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Among the citations in the army orders printed in today's official journal is that of Sergeant Ronald Hoskier of New York, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille who was killed by a German aviator in an aerial encounter over St. Quentin on April 4. The citation reads:

"Sergeant Hoskier was remarkable for his courage and spirit of sacrifice. He fell after a heroic defense against three enemies."

Mrs. H. Hoskier, the mother of Sergeant Hoskier, is with the American Ambulance at Neuilly. His father, a member of an automobile ambulance section, has been commended in French army orders.

Edmond O. C. Genet of New York, a grandson of Governor Clinton, is cited as a courageous and devoted pilot. His last words were "Vive la France forever." Genet was killed in a fight with an enemy airman near Ham in April, being the first American flier to die in France in the war service.

Lieutenant William Thaw of Pittsburgh, who is popularly known in France as "The American Eagle," has again received a citation. It reads:

"Lieutenant Thaw, who returned to the front recovering from a severe wound, has never ceased to give an example of courage and enterprise. He showed intelligent initiative during a German attack by landing in his airplane near a group of French troops and giving them information that he had obtained by flying low over the enemy's position. This information enabled our troops to avoid a possible surprise. Lieutenant Thaw brought down an enemy aviator on April 28 of this year, that being his second aerial victory."

LIEBKNECHT SET FREE, IS REPORT IN GENEVA

Socialist Leader Imprisoned in Germany Is Said to be Critically Ill.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, former Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, who was arrested in connection with the May Day demonstrations in Berlin in 1916, was liberated a fortnight ago by the German Government through fear that he might die in prison. He is said to be suffeirng from tuberculosis, weighting only 84 pounds.

The authenticity of this news seems certain, says the Temps's Geneva correspondent, although the German newspapers, in obedience to orders, have kept silent regarding it.

"The news," says the correspondent, "was brought here by a Hollander who has just arrived from Germany. He says the trades union organizations brought pressure upon the Government for the release of Dr. Liebknecht, who is now in a private hospital and is not expected to recover, suffering, in addition to the lung malady, from mental depression, the result of inhuman treatment while in prison."

Dr. Liebknecht was tried by court-martial in Berlin for "military treason" and sentenced to four years and one month in prison. A court-martial at Thorn also is said to have sentenced Dr. Liebknecht to four and a half years at hard labor, charging that he had attempted to incite the soldiers of the Thorn Garrison to disobedience and rebellion.

Elihu Root in New York.

Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, and recently Special Ambassador of the United States to Russia, arrived last night from Washington and went to the Hotel Belmont. He will leave New York early today for Clinton, N. Y., to see his family and return to this city on Tuesday to attend a reception given in his honor by Mayor Mitchel.

REPORT BULGARIA LUKEWARM IN WAR

Fear That Austria Is Preparing to Sacrifice Her, Diplomats Hear.

TURKEY ALSO DISTRUSTFUL

Territory Promised to Ferdinand, It Is Said, May Be Offered to Serbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Trouble is threatened between Austria and Bulgaria, and possibly between Germany and Bulgaria, according to authentic information which has been received in a diplomatic quarter here. Austria is said to have been planning the betrayal of Bulgaria in the peace negotiations. Germany is irritated by the persistent refusal of Bulgaria to sever relations with the United States.

Austria, foreseeing the restoration of Serbia, and fearing to lose Bosnia-Herzegovina also to Serbia, is said to be shaping her policies so as to be in a position to offer to Serbia, instead of Bosnia-Herzegovina, ample compensation in Macedonia, which, under the understood terms of the alliance with Bulgaria, would go to the latter in the event of a Teutonic victory or a draw.

The information came in a roundabout way from Berlin, and for that reason it is believed that the German Government is cognizant of, if not a party to, Austria's attitude toward Bulgaria. It is also considered possible that the Sofia Ministry has been acquainted with Austria's design, in order that Germany might better exercise influence in Bulgaria, which country, from all reports, is satisfied with its conquests and is lukewarm toward any proposal that it enlarge its participation in the war.

"Austria," an Entente diplomat said today, "is playing a familiar card in seeking to save her own interests at the expense of an ally. Throughout Austria's history the Hapsburgs have sought to sacrifice others, friends as readily as foes, in the dynasty's interests.

"The occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908, in violation of treaty obligation, was winked at by Europe, which nevertheless was given a cause for war. Austria sacrificed Italy in every possible way during the Italo-Turkish war, despite the fact which Italy was Austria's ally. The war lasted a year longer than it otherwise would have continued on account of the Austrian opposition to Italy's carrying the war into Turkey. Italy fought Turkish troops only in Tripoli.

"Now Austria is prepared to sacrifice Bulgaria, just as Germany is ready to sacrifice Turkey."

Confidential dispatches received from abroad state that both Bulgaris and Turkey are distrustful of Germany, and are only awaiting the conclusion of the war to cast off German domination. Reports believed to be reliable state that Turkey, especially, is dissatisfied with German tutelage, but realizes that if she continues in the war she must rely largely upon Germany until its termination.

It is believed here that the conventions relating to commerce and communication now being negotiated at Vienna in a conference which began today and which is attended by representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, will have only a "war life" and will not be adhered to by the two last-named countries after the war.

SLIGHTS POTSDAM STORY.

"Gratuitous," Is Berchtold's Comment as to War Council.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10—Count von Berchtold, former Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, characterises as "gratuitous" the disclosures of The London Times regarding the Crown Council held at Potsdam in July, 1914, according to a dispatch received here.

It was at the meeting at Potsdam, according to a writer in The London Times and other reports, at which a plan was proposed to let loose the war. The Wolff bureau here denied this and has been officially authorized to declare that the statement was a pure invention.

Boston Harbor Closed at Night.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The port of Boston has been ordered closed to shipping between sunset and sunrise, it was announced today.

RUMANIANS REPEL TEUTON ATTACKS

Hold Lines Against Superior Forces and Inflict Heavy Losses, War Office Reports.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Russian and Rumanian troops repulsed enemy attacks in the Trotus Valley and then launched vigorous counterattacks, which gained them prisoners and captured machine guns, according to an official statement issued today by the Rumanian War Office. The statement follows:

In the Trotus Valley enemy attacks were repulsed, and in counterattacks Russian troops, who maintain all their positions, forced the enemy to flee in disorder after taking prisoners and machine guns.

Between the Trotus and Putna Valleys Rumanian troops gallantly withstood a violent artillery bombardment with attacks accompanied by asphyxiating gas. They completely repulsed the enemy in five assaults, except at a single point in the Oitus Valley.

On the Putna and Sereth Rivers Russo-Rumanian troops, attacked many times by superior numbers of the enemy, inflicted heavy losses and maintained all their positions.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—In the Oitus sector of the Rumanian front Austro-German forces took prisoner in the last two days 1,600 men and captured thirty machine guns from the Russo-Rumanian forces, according to the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The statement reads:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—There has been a revival of the fighting activity near Dvinsk, south of Smorgon, and near Brody. Near the latter town an enterprise undertaken by German and Austro-Hungarian troops resulted in the capture of more than 200 prisoners.

Front of Archduke Joseph—Southeast of Czernowitz, (Bukowina,) stubborn fighting has taken place. Our troops penetrated at several points into the frontier positions of the Russians. Also on the Sereth Plain and at Solka advantages were gained following the repulse of enemy counterattacks.

Between the Trotus and Putna Valleys the allies, (Teutonic,) took by storm several heights and, in the face of tenacious resistance by the Rumanians. In the Oitus sector in the last two days more than 1,600 prisoners have been captured and thirty machine guns taken.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On both sides of the Fokshani-Adjudulnou Railway line German divisions have forced a crossing over the Suchitza River on a wide front.

During bitter counterattacks the enemy endeavored to hinder our advance by the strong masses, but their attacks directed against our front and flank failed under the heaviest losses.

DESTROY MANY MONUMENTS.

Overzeal in Erasing Czarism's Traces Evokes Protests.

PETROGRAD, June 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Everything associated with Czarism is being ruthlessly punished, even when the abolition destroys or profanes historic associations. Names of places and squares taken from Romanoff rulers and Grand Dukes are giving place to names of revolutionary heroes and to abstract terms expressing the enthusiasm for freedom.

The changes are provoking strange controversies and amusing incidents. Elaborate names smacking of China are proposed. One is "Street of the Eternal Memory of the Martyrs of the Revolution." In many towns are now displayed at street corners the names of Kalayeff, Gershuni, and other Terrorists who assassinated despotic Ministers and Governors. In Moscow it has been even proposed to change the "House of Boyard Romanoff," wherein the Romanoffs lived before their elevation to the throne, to "House of a Russian Boyard." The brand-new port town Romanoff, on the Murman coast, has lost its name.

Large towns called after Emperors and Empresses like Ekaterinburg, in the Caucasus, and Nikolayevsk, in Siberia, find it difficult to change their names without causing confusion; so it is suggested that they be temporarily christened "Former Ekaterinburg" and "Former Nikolayevsk."

Destructions of historic monuments associated with the monarchy have gone so far that even the revolutionary Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has protested. This would have been done not by incendiary mobs, but by deliberate action of "reform committees." Alone the great Peter's name and statues have been spared. Despot as he was, he commands all Russia's respect.

Leonid Andreyeff and other well known men of letters and artists have protested against the iconoclasm which goes so far as even to deny history.

FEDERATION ASSAILS LABOR SEDITIONISTS

Alliance, Headed by Gompers, Starts Campaign Against Workmen's Council.

CALLS IT 'PRO-KAISERIST'

Says Workers Are for America and Hate Unpatriotic Peace-at-Any Price Cry.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, of which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, is the head, yesterday opened its fight on the peace-at-any-price campaign fostered by the Workmen's Council, a branch of the People's Council of America. In a statement issued from its headquarters at 280 Broadway it was declared that an end would be put to anti-American agitation among the workers of the United States. The purpose of the alliance is "to Americanize the labor movement," and under Mr. Gompers's direction branches will be established in all parts of the country.

In the first statement of its campaign the alliance said:

"It has been the constant claim of the People's Council that it represented labor. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is true that there are some few local unions affiliated with the People's Council, but when it is considered that there are about 15,000 local unions in America it will be seen that even a half hundred that may be affiliated with the People's Council is an insignificant number.

"The American labor movement as a body is loyal to America and steadfast in its determination to help secure victory for this country and the cause of democracy. In pursuing this course it must be recognized that it is necessary for the labor movement to take steps from time to time to preserve working standards. This, as a matter of fact, is necessary to the most effective conduct of the war. It nas nothing to do with those anti-American, pro-Kaiserist activities of which the People's Council is the promoter, and is, in fact, exactly in opposition to them.

"It is our purpose to try, by educational methods, to bring about more American spirit in the labor movement, so that what is now the clear expression of the vast majority may become the conviction of all. Where we find ignorance, we shall educate; where we find something worse, we shall have to deal as the situation demands. But we are going to leave no stone unturned to put a stop to anti-American activities among workers.

"The American Federation of Labor is the organized labor movement of America. There is no other. Its position is clear. It is loyal. It was so expressed in the manifesto issued at the Washington conference of March 12th, and there has been no change since. No other organization can express the wishes of the American labor movement, and the presence of the so-called People's Council in that direction are nothing short of ridiculous.

"The People's Council is an organization that is for the most part evidently alien in membership—so far as it has membership—and by men who have never been known as labor men, though some of them have made frantic claims to having been labor men for various reasons. Money evidently is plentiful, and the work of undoing America proceeds merrily. American labor must denounce any such movement and any such foreign propaganda. I suggest that the methods of the organization are entirely German in character and that undoubtedly the Kaiser is greatly cheered by the efforts he puts into the People's Council activities. We shall do our best to put an end to operations of that kind."

TO TAKE LACAZE'S PLACE.

Charles Chaumet Is Appointed French Minister of Marine.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Charles Chaumet, Deputy Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Minister of Marine, succeeding Admiral Lacaze, who resigned on Aug. 2.

An Under Secretaryship of Marine has been created, and Jacques Louis Dumesnil has been appointed to the post on recommendation of M. Chaumet.

BRAZIL MAY DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY

President Expected to Send Mission There—Peru and Argentina Also Roused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Anti-German developments in South America are looked for in official circles here.

The Administration has under consideration the appointment of a special mission to Brazil, to promote the community of sentiment between Brazil and America respecting this country's war aims. It is thought here that Brazil is considering the advisability of declaring a state of war with Germany.

Manuel de Freyre y Santander, the Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, today was informed by his Government that Peru would not accept the new German proposal to submit the case of the Peruvian bark Lorton to a prize court, and that the Minister to Berlin had been instructed to insist upon the reparations and indemnities previously claimed. Unofficial advices yesterday said the Peruvian Senate had indorsed President Wilson's stand in the war, and a break in relations is expected to follow shortly.

Argentina is embarrassed by Germany's refusal to pay indemnity, apologize, and promise immunity to Argentine vessels in the future, and is considering what further steps to take to obtain satisfaction for the destruction of ships flying her flag.

BRITISH DEPARTMENT FINDS NOTHING TO DO

Neville Chamberlain Resigns After Failure to Establish National Service Bureau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Neville Chamberlain's resignation from the National Service Department and the sad fate which has befallen the whole scheme have prompted some pretty plain speaking.

It is apparent that the rock upon which the National Service Department split was the fact that a local habitation and a loud-sounding name were given to Neville Chamberlain and that then he was launched with a roving commission to discover his functions and duties, but left without any statutory powers and with no boundaries delimitating his sphere from that of other departments. His reluctance to accept such a vaguely defined post was natural, but he accepted from patriotic motives, and it is generally agreed that he did as much as any man could have done under the conditions.

The circumstances of his resignation show what some of his difficulties were. He prepared a memorandum for the Cabinet outlining the suggesting work which his department might handle. He remained without a reply for four weeks and then sent in his resignation.

Lack of a supreme authority co-ordinating and controlling various departments is blamed for Chamberlain's failure more than Chamberlain himself. In whatever direction he turned his energies he found one or other department in possession of the field, and his battling fared badly in struggles with older and established rivals. If the War Cabinet, says The Westminster Gazette, had meant seriously by the National Service Department it should have taken steps to make it the ruling authority in the recruitment of labor for war purposes. The efforts of the personal staff which Lloyd George gathered around him with the object of co-ordinating the work of the various departments proved unavailing in this as in other matters, and there is a strong demand for reform.

Due to the absence of the Cabinet the Government administration is becoming more and more a species of internal warfare between departments. Lord Curzon frankly confessed in the Lords that half the work of government in the War Cabinet at present was devoted to the co-ordination of departments and the composition of differences that arose between them. Lloyd George's experiment, says The Westminster Gazette, has been disastrous and ought to be reversed as quickly as possible.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIP LOSSES.

933 Vessels and 500 Lives Toll of Torpedoes and Mines.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.—Nine hundred and thirty-three Scandinavian ships have been destroyed by torpedoes or mines since the beginning of the war, according to the Aftenbladet. Of this number Norway lost 600, Denmark 187, and Sweden 146.

The number of Scandinavian seamen lost in these disasters was about 500.

3 DROWN TRYING TO RESCUE GIRL

Daughter of Naval Officer One of Four Caught in Mud of Pond's Bottom.

DIVED AFTER HER FRIEND

Two Men Who Attempt to Save Them Lose Lives — Third Revived by Pulmotor.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A 12-year-old girl and two men were drowned near here today in a vain effort to save the life of Estelle Scofield, 20 years old, who stepped suddenly into a deep mud hole in Loundsbury's Pond, near here, and disappeared. George Ruscom, the fifth person to dive into the pond to attempt to rescue the others, recovered the four bodies, but lost consciousness after completing his task, and it was necessary to use a pulmotor to revive him.

Miss Scofield was one of a party of five girls who went to the pond daily to swim. Yesterday they left their accustomed pool and moved along the bank. Miss Scofield dived into the water first, and she did not reappear. Then Elizabeth Henriques, 12 years old, a capable swimmer, and the daughter of Captain Arthur J. Henriques of the United States Navy, went into the water to save her companion. Neither did she come to the surface and the other girls became alarmed and screamed for help.

John A. Lent and William Booth, who were working nearby, heard the cries and ran to the edge of the pond. They leaped into the water without waiting to remove their clothing or shoes, and apparently they were caught in the mud at the bottom of the pond, for they did not come to the surface again. As the girls on the bank saw the four persons jump into the water and disappear, leaving the surface of the pond without a ripple or a bubble after the first few minutes, they became frantic, and their cries for help brought scores to aid in the work of recovering the bodies.

When Ruscom and policemen reached the pond the girls were unable to point out the exact spot where the four persons had disappeared, so that it was impossible for the divers to bring the bodies to the surface in time for the pulmotors to do effective work. It is believed that the Henriques girl was seized by Miss Scofield and was unable to pull the older girl to the surface, and Coroner Robert Johns said he believed it possible that Lent and Booth had also been caught in the mud and perhaps one had held the other in a wild attempt to escape from the mire at the bottom of the pond.

All of those who lost their lives came from well-known families in Peekskill, and Ruscom and his assistants from the Police Department had not got the last body to the surface in two hours' work before hundreds of persons had come to the pond to offer assistance. Scores of mothers who had sons and daughters out swimming heard of the drownings and ran to the pond, fearing that some of their children were involved. Physicians brought all their restorative apparatus for use, and the pulmotor was worked for more than an hour upon the body of Lent, the first pulled from the mud by Ruscom.

Captain Henriques, who was on duty at a Government station near here, came to the pond with some of his men to aid in the work, and the body of his daughter was the last brought to the surface. She had leaped into the pond to attempt to rescue her friend, without taking off all her clothes. Apparently she was preparing to swim with the other girls, but the disappearance of Miss Scofield caused the smaller girl to jump into the pond with part of her clothing still on. Captain Henriques said that his daughter was an expert swimmer, but that the mud at the bottom was apparently too much for her slender strength. All of the bodies bore evidence that there had been a great struggle at the bottom to get free of the mud.

Mrs. Florence B. Scofield, a widow, said that she had warned her only daughter, Estelle, who was not an expert swimmer, that the pond was full of mudholes, and that they ought to find a safe place to swim. Apparently the girls had chosen a place they thought to be safe, for they had taken no precautions in jumping into the water at first. Several other mudholes, with water ranging in depth from seven to ten feet, marked the bottom of the pond near the scene of the drownings, but apparently the spot the girls had left for their new place was safe for swimming.

TO STEADY RUSSIA'S CREDIT

Government Plans System of State Commercial Monopolies.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—N. V. Nekrasoff, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, today made a statement to the press in regard to the financial resources of the country, in which he expressed his opinion that commercial monopolies that the Government proposes to establish would soon bring about a stable condition of credit. M. Nekrasoff's statement follows:

"The demands of the budget exceed the forecasts as regards the income from direct taxes, which already was at a maximum. The Finance Ministry proposes to establish a number of State commercial monopolies, therefore, as an extreme measure. It considers that the guarantee of Russia's prosperity lies in the development of public and private industrial and commercial enterprises.

"In our troubled condition allowances must be made. We, therefore, aim to co-operate with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to support development of our resources. It is realized that our credit abroad depends on events on the battlefront, but we believe that our trials soon will end with our financial credit again stable. Incidentally, subscriptions to the Liberty Loan so far are three and one-half million rubles."

MILUKOFF ACCEPTS DARE.

Tchernoff Challenges Him to Prove Charges in Court.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, has challenged Professor Milukoff, former Foreign Minister and editor of the Rech, to appear before an arbitration court in connection with his comments in that newspaper on the charges against M. Tchernoff. The Rech has been prominent in arraigning M. Tchernoff.

Professor Milukoff has accepted the challenge and nominated legal representatives.

It was recently charged that M. Tchernoff had been connected with the German General Staff. This led to his resignation as Minister, and finally in the resignation of the Cabinet. M. Tchernoff successfully defended himself against the accusations and again became a member of the reorganized Ministry.

BRITAIN MAY GET LONG LOAN

Bonar Law Forecasts Possible New Borrowing Plan Here.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons, on the second reading of the war loan bill today, that the British Government did not intend to issue a war loan during the parliamentary recess unless something unexpected happened.

He said that the advances made by the States heretofore had been on short term notes. It was possible, he added, that America might prefer a long-dated loan. Hence it was necessary that the Government should have power to issue such a loan.

Mr. Bonar Law said he would like to take the opportunity of saying publicly how much the Government appreciated the assistance given, not only to Great Britain but to other allied powers, by the United States, and how grateful they were for the helpful spirit with which the American Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, had met all these questions.

RAID POLA AGAIN.

Italian Airmen Drop Bombs on Arsenal and Fleet.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The official communication issued by the Italian War Office tonight reads:

Along the whole front yesterday the fighting was somewhat brisk. Two attacks were attempted by the enemy at dawn on our positions in the Coalba Valley, at Brenta, and north of Caterina in the Gorizia sector. The attacks broke up under our fire. The enemy storming parties were almost annihilated, and the survivors, amounting to about twenty men, were made prisoners by our patrols, which had pushed forward in pursuit.

On Wednesday night several large flights of our bombing planes renewed their attack on the military establishment of Pola. Favored by good light, our airmen effectively bombed the arsenal and the enemy's fleet at anchor. Our bombing planes dropped eight tons of high explosives on their objective. They then escaped from a heavy anti-aircraft fire and repulsed the enemy seaplanes which arose to oppose them. All of our machines returned safely to their bases.

WESTHOEK RIDGE IS WON BY BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

our allies continue to make progress east and north of Bixschoote.

Our raiding parties entered the enemy's positions yesterday evening on a wide front east of Monchy-le-Preux, blew in his dugouts and did great damage to his defenses. The enemy offered considerable resistance at several points, and severe casualties were inflicted on his troops during the period when our troops were still in occupation of the German front system.

The day report from the French War Office has this to say of the Flanders operations:

In Belgium we continued to advance during the night. Our troops occupied several farms east of Bixschoote and west of Langwarck and we captured a number of machine guns.

Yesterday was a disastrous day for the German air service," says The Associated Press correspondent. "Seven enemy airplanes were crushed to earth and another was driven down out of control.

"The German sausage observation balloons also had a bad time. Two were destroyed and four others, emitting smoke, were forced to descend in a flabby condition. Three others were hit by British airmen and three more were forced down by long-range fire from the British guns.

"The German artillery continues to pound the British positions before Lens. Points east of Vimy Ridge and west of Lens were heavily shelled throughout yesterday. German gunners were especially active along the whole British front from Nieuport to the southern extremity of the line."

The Belgian communication, issued tonight, reads:

During the day of the 9th and the following night the German artillery was especially active in the region of Ramscapelle. On the evening of the 9th our artillery brought down a German airplane. Today we carried out numerous artillery bombardments with a view to destroying or neutralising enemy batteries or to find their range.

Berlin Reports Big Allied Attacks.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Between the Yser and Lys Rivers, in Belgium, says the German official statement today, the artillery activity was increased to drumfire this morning when Entente allied infantry attacks were launched over wide sectors east and southeast of Ypres. The statement says of operations along the British front:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht—During variable sighting conditions in Flanders yesterday the fighting activity of the artillery fluctuated in intensity. Between the Yser and the Lys the activity generally increased during the evening, continued throughout the night, and grew further in intensity during the early hours of this morning, until it atained the violence of most intense drumfire. Thereupon strong enemy infantry attacks were launched over wide sectors east and southeast of Ypres.

In Artois the artillery activity on both sides of Lens and to the south of the Scarpe was very lively.

During the evening the English, in deep masses, attacked from the Mauchy-Pelves road as far as the Arras-Cambrai road. Our destructive fire fell with overpowering effect at the points where they had assembled. The advancing storming waves, which suffered most severe losses under our defensive fire and in hand-to-hand fighting with our experienced regiments, were everywhere repulsed.

GERMANS WIN GROUND NORTH OF ST. QUENTIN

Take French Trenches in a Drive That Extended Over a Front of Nearly a Mile.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—North of St. Quentin yesterday the German troops captured lines of French trenches over a front of 1,200 metres and took 150 men prisoners, according to the report of the War Office. The bulletin reads:

North of St. Quentin Brandenburg battalions wrested from the French some lines of trenches over a width of 1,200 meters; enemy counterattacks failed. More than 150 prisoners remained in our hands.

Between Soissons and Rheims, in Champagne, and on both banks of the Meuse the firing attained considerable intensity from time to time. A French reconnoitring detachment which penetrated into our trenches on the Laon-Soissons Road was ejected by means of a counterattack.

East of the Meuse our Baden thrusting troops forced their way into a French position north of Vacherauville and brought back a number of prisoners.

Lieutenant Gonterman shot down two enemy captive balloons.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—North of St. Quentin yesterday the Germans attacked the French positions along a front of nearly a mile in the region of Fayet, according to the War Office bulletin. The French statement says that the assault was repulsed except at the centre, where German detachments gained a foothold in the French advanced trenches.

In the course of the night the Germans also made violent attacks on the French lines between Pantheon Farm and Epine des Chevregny, on the Aisne front. Some German detachments, which penetrated the French positions, were killed or captured after hand-to-hand fighting. The report says:

North of St. Quentin the Germans attacked in the region of Fayet on a front of about one mile. The attack was broken by our trench fire with losses, except at the centre, where detachments of the enemy gained a foothold at weak points in our advanced trench elements.

North of the Aisne the night was marked by a recrudescence of bombardment in the entire region south of Allemant and Filain.

About 4 o'clock the enemy violently attacked our positions from the Pantheon Farm as far as Epine des Chevregny. Troops, estimated to number three battalions and supported by shock troops, attempted several assaults upon our lines. Upon the greater part of the front attacked our precise fire stopped our adversaries, who sustained heavy losses. Some enemy detachments, which succeeded in penetrating our trenches, were either killed or captured after hand-to-hand fighting, in which our soldiers displayed the most admirable spirit. We maintained all our positions and took sixty-nine prisoners.

Other German attacks, notably south of Allies, southeast of Chevreux, in the region of Vauquois, toward Avocourt and southwest of Flirey, were likewise checked by our fire. The enemy abandoned prisoners and suffered important losses.

The War Office's communication issued this evening says:

To the north of St. Quentin both artilleries displayed continued activity. In the region of Fayet at 8 o'clock this afternoon two enemy attacks between the Menechet Hill and the Cepy farm were stopped by our fire.

Violent artillery fighting took place on the front of the Pantheon and Epine de Chevregny. The enemy after his bloody defeat this morning made no new attempt. Prisoners declare the attack had been prepared most carefully with the object of retaking the trenches captured in the July 30 attack. Besides the three battalions already mentioned, the troops used by the enemy included nine detachments of special storming troops and two detachments of flame throwers. We made in the course of this action more than 100 prisoners.

In Champagne the Germans attacked our trenches to the east of Maisons de Champagne. On the two wings all the attacks broke down under our fire. In the centre, where the assailants had been able to gain a footing, very spirited fighting took place, which ended to our advantage. Our line is re-established in its entirety.

On both banks of the Meuse violent artillery actions took place in the region of Hill 304, Le Mort Homme, and on the Bezonvaux sector.

DESPERATE BRAVERY SHOWN IN FIGHTING

Terrain Is Difficult for the Attacking Forces—Airmen Are Very Busy Again.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 10.—The British troops had some rather heavy fighting this morning southeast of Westhoek, where there is some ugly country from a fighting point of view.

This country is reminiscent of the bad places in the early Somme battles about Delville Wood and Trones Wood and Mametz Wood, and has the same effect on trees, torn to tatters and flung to the earth by a great shell fire, but still giving cover to enemy groups and to the machine guns which are their chief means of defense.

Between the tree trunks they have tangled strands of wire concealed so that the British sometimes know nothing of this obstacle until caught in it and smash their way through with trench spades or rifle stocks. That was what happened today in one or two places after an early morning attack when the British took back some of the ground from which they withdrew during the rains following the great advance of July 31.

All through the night the British guns were busy and about 4:45 these opened up a storm of gunfire over those woods in which the enemy was crouching below ground, protected for the most part by concrete works. The usual thing happened. The quickness of the British after the barrage was so fast that in the first stage of the attack the German soldiers were unable to get their heads up in time to use their rifles or machine guns, so 200 of them were taken prisoner.

Later the fighting became more difficult as the enemy, further back, got their machine guns into action and took advantage here and there of the check caused to the advancing troops by the tangle of wire among the trees.

On the left Haig's men gained the main points attacked, and, indeed, more, owing to the impetuosity of the troops, who could not be held back and went on too far. So they had to be recalled to get into the line again.

On the right the fighting was more desperate by the stubborn enemy, and not so much progress was made up to the time I write.

It is not a great battle and people may discount in advance a certain exaggeration of the German wireless, talking of masses of men flung forward and endeavoring to break through. It was a minor operation of a tactical kind, and as such has succeeded, but also like many another minor operation it led to fierce and costly fighting on both sides with episodes of desperate valor.

The enemy belong mostly to the Ninety-first Infantry Reserve Regiment. In the redoubt some of their comrades have a number of machine guns with which they are pouring out a steady stream of bullets along the ways of approach. The enemy's losses cannot be negligible, as the British guns are pounding them horribly, so that the 200 prisoners are only a small squad in the list of their casualties.

There is nothing to complain about now in the weather except its uncertainty, and the activity is marvelous below the rain-swept sky. So the airmen are out again in flocks and there has been great fighting up above. Yesterday I saw the British machines flying over the enemy lines in the usual way with German shrapnel about their wings, but the shrapnel in vain for any enemy to challenge them.

There was nothing much doing except shell fire along the other parts of the front west and north of Lens. The Canadians pushed out some posts very close to the inner defenses of the city. The garrison in there is kept in a state of nerves.

The Germans still have a lot of guns around Lens, and some of them are of the heaviest kind.

CROWN PRINCE TESTS LINE.

Apparently Trying to Detain French Troops by His Efforts.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 10, —With the reappearance of the sun the front is waking up after its ten days of submergence in Belgium. The French line, which runs from the Yser Canal north of Steenstraete and around Bixschoote and Kortekar Corner to a point on the Boesinghe-Langemarck highroad, halfway between the latter place and Pilken, has been extended and strengthened by the capture of several farmsteads.

At many other points of the front, during last night and this morning, the Crown Prince's troops delivered the sort of nervous blows to which we had become accustomed before the Belgian offensive began, the object being apparently to detain their best French corps and reserves. This, however, is a reciprocal proposition. They can only hold our best, if at all, by giving their best.

So it turned out once more on the Chemin-des-Dames, at the west end of which a sharp attack on a two-mile stretch between Pantheon farm and Chevregny crest led to four or five hours' fighting this morning.

BRITISH LABORITES FAVOR CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

egates, and in view of the condition of public opinion I intimated to them that if they were prepared to change the conference from an obligatory to a consultative one, I would recommend that the British labor movement reverse its previous decision and make a consultation possible. That position I maintain.

"The Russians wanted a binding conference to come to armaments. I made it clear that if our representatives participated there could be no question of negotiating terms. Our case is not properly understood in Russia to this day, and to have refused pointblank to consider the question would have done incalculable harm. The Russians still insist upon a binding conference. British labor would be placed in a most dangerous position by sending delegates to such a meeting.

"I still favor a consultative conference with a proper safeguard. I leave the decision as to that to the conference, but it should be settled from the standpoint of national interests, and not of party.

"I made it clear to the Russians that only governments could negotiate terms. However, seeing that a conference was inevitable, I concluded that it would be inadvisable, perhaps dangerous, for the Russians to meet enemy and neutral representatives alone. I recommend that the British attend provided conditions satisfactory to us are arranged.

"Such a conference might be productive of much good. A frank statement probably would provide the German minority Socialists with important facts hitherto withheld from the German people."

The conference after listening to Mr. Henderson adjourned, the delegates leaving to discuss his speech among themselves and returning later in the afternoon to discuss the question of sending delegates to Stockholm.

While the conference was in recess the miners, who were accredited with holding the deciding vote, decided overwhelmingly to support the resolution proposing that delegates be sent to the consultative conference at Stockholm.

A representative of the textile workers moved, and a representative of the miners seconded, the resolution to send delegates to Stockholm. A representative of the iron workers moved that "no case has been made out for the sending of delegates to any conference that includes delegates from enemy countries."

Macdonald in a Fist Fight.

James Ramsay Macdonald, ex-Chairman of the Labor Party, arose to support the first resolution and an uproar began. While it was going on Macdonald and Will Thorn, Labor member of Parliament and founder and General Secretary of the National Union of General Workers, came to blows.

Macdonald made a vigorous plea to the delegates to "bury the past, go to Stockholm, lay your case before the conference, hear that other side, discuss matters generally, and return with the hand of peace in your pockets."

"What we want from the democracies of Europe," Mr. Macdonald added, "is a clear statement of their aims."

These words brought forth roars of cheering from the delegates.

Privy Councilor James H. Thomas, Labor member of Parliament for Derby and Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, was booed and cheered when he tried to address the conference. The disorder resulted

1,266 SELECTED FOR SECOND PLATTSBURG

Governors Island Announces Names of the Successful Candidates.

MORE THAN 5,000 APPLIED

Every Man in the New Camp Who Successfully Completes Course Will Be Commissioned.

The headquarters of the Eastern Department of the Army, on Governors Island, made public last night the names of the 1,266 men who have been selected from the New York district to attend the second Officers' Training Camp, which opens at Plattsburg on Aug. 27. More than 5,000 men applied for admission, and of these more than 3,800 appeared at Governors Island for examination, and from these the successful candidates named yesterday were selected. An additional list of 150 men who are named as alternates, who will take the places of any who fail to appear at Plattsburg or are disqualified for other reasons, will be made public on Governors Island this afternoon.

The official notifications to the successful candidates were mailed from Governors Island last night. These notifications inform the men of the dates on which they must report at Plattsburg.

The new Plattsburgers represent all walks in life, and among them are many well-known New Yorkers. Some of those selected are William M. Evarts, Devereux Milburn, the polo player and son of John G. Milburn; Rufus Gaynor, son of the late Mayor Gaynor; Robert Warwick, one of the best-known motion picture stars in America; C. W. Wickersham, Martin J. Keogh, Jr., and A. C. and N. E. Schermerhorn.

Every man in the new Plattsburg camp who qualifies will be commissioned an officer of the army, some of them obtaining grades as high as Lieutenant Colonel. It is probable that no Lieutenants will be chosen, as officers of those ranks will be obtained from the selective draft army.

The names of the men selected for the camp as given out at Governors Island are:

A.

Abbott, Leon, Jr., 909 Park Av., Manhattan.
Abels, R. P., 115 W 73d St., Manhattan.
Abrams, B. T., Park & Hussen Aves, Hollis.
Abrams, R. J., Bonnecky Place, New Rochelle.
Ades, C. G., 678 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.
Ackerman, E. D., 44 Pinehurst Av., Manhattan.
Ackerman, Harmon, 1,265 40th St, Brooklyn.
Adams, Cheyney Langdon, Tuckahoe.
Adams, R. H., 2,173 Broadway, Manhattan.
Adams, J., 19 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Adams, R. S., 242 Palisade Av., Yonkers.
Adamas, Thomas, 1,504 W. 174th St., Manhattan.
Addinsell, H. M., 56 William St., Manhattan.
Adee, G. T., 36 Broad St., Manhattan.
Agar, J. R., 867 Riverside Drive, Manhattan.
Ahearn, W. J., Hunt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Alcop, G. W., 38th St. & 2d Av., Manhattan.
Aldridge, H. R., 82 Weberfield Av., Freeport.
Alexander, E. N., 1,387 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.
Allard, E., 1,422 Avenue J., Brooklyn.
Allen, F. M., 1,214 Main St., Peekskill.
Allen, J. H., Jr., 20 Rollins St., Yonkers.
Allen, J., 82 E. Oxford St., Brooklyn.
Allen, Simeon, 1,913 E. 17th St., Brooklyn.
Allen, W. D., 66 Waldorf Court, Brooklyn.
Ambler, R. J., Janvrin Av., Bronxville.
Amos, L. C., 136 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Anderson, E. E., 2 W. 101st St., Manhattan.
Anderson, Charles L., 223 Keap St., Brooklyn.
Anderson, C. S., 2,107 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Anderson, John T., 808 E. Parkway, Brooklyn.
Anglin, John F., 2,421 Andrews Av., Bronx.
Annin, Wm. E., 496 W. 141st St., Manhattan.
Antell, Tristan, 1,116 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.
Anthony, H. E., 10 Sherman Av., Manhattan.
Arkush, R. G., 1,109 W. 115th St., Manhattan.
Armstrong, J., Willets Pt. Rd., Whitestone, L. I.
Armstrong, L. M., Red H'k. Dutch. Co., N.Y.
Arthur, C. C., 128 S. 12th St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Arnold, L. H., Smithtown Branch, L. I.
Astnar, H., 1,107 Manhattan Av., Manhattan.
Augustine, F. B., 49 Wall St., Manhattan.
Ayers, L. J., 140 W. 109th St., Manhattan.
Ayers, Milton J., 14 Wall St., Manhattan.

B.

Babcock, R. P., 134 W. 134th St., Manhattan.
Bacchus, S., 100 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Badger, H. W., 1,740 E. 74th St., Manhattan.
Bagley, E. H., 221 Smith St., Peekskill, N. Y.
Bailey, Wm. Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Bailie, E. C., 32 William St., Manhattan.
Bailly, J., 204 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bain, F. S., 15 Broad St., Manhattan.
Baker, C. D., Jr., 502 W. 184th St., Manhat.
Baker, O. H., 9 Rosewood Pl., Tompkinsville.
Baker, G., 200 W. 89th St., Manhattan.
Baker, W. E., 157 68th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Baldwin, Warren R., Bellerose, L. I.
Baldwin, R. H., 170 So. B'way, Nyack, N. Y.
Bangs, McC. H., 120 Broadway, Manhattan.
Banks, Maurice, 15 Wall St., Manhattan.
Barcus, W. J. E., 10 E. 85th St., Manhattan.
Bareford, H. S., Cent. Br. Y.M.C.A., Bklyn.
Barkelew, S. W., 06 Post Av., Manhattan.
Barmore, H., 32 Garden Pl., Brooklyn.
Barnes, A. K., 152 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.
Barringer, P. B., Jr., 4 W. 53d St., Manhat.
Barron, B. M., 176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Barstow, H., 202 W. 76th St., Manhattan.
Barton, Arthur L., Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St. Pier, Manhattan.
Bates, Henry C., 138 E. 38th St., Manhattan.
Baumer, W., Co. E, 71st N. Y. Inf., N. G., Harmon, N. Y.
Bauts, Louis M., 21 College Av., College Pt.
Beach, A. F., 182 E. 19th St., Manhatan.
Beadle, H. Ross, 74 Greenacres Av., Hartsdale, N. Y.
Beard, W. LaC., 26 E. 85th St., Manhatan.
Beardsley, Hamilton George, 15 Central Park West, Manhattan.
Bell, D., D., 17 St. John St., Montreal, Can.
Bell, W. R., 73 Dartmouth St., Forest Hills, Queens.
Bell, William W., 51 E. 58th St., Manhattan.
Bellamy, 425 Convent Av., Manhattan.
Bellinger, J., 115 W. 91st St., Manhattan.
Below, C., 4,344 Jerome Av., Ozone Pk., L. I.
Benedict, R. S., 144 E. 56th St., Manhattan.
Benkard, J., 81 Broadway, Manhattan.
Bennett, E. H., 63 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.
Bennett, J. D., 103 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Bennett, L., 24 Gramercy Pk., Manhattan.
Benson, S., 907 Madison Av., Manhattan.
Benze, George C., 438 62d St., Brooklyn.
Berger, W. G., 17 Schaeffer St., Brooklyn.
Berkeley, F., 251 E. 61st St., Manhattan.
Berliner, Lee H., 66 Broadway, Manhattan.
Bernero, Frank A., 532 E. 147th St., Bronx.
Bernstein, M. B., 59 Mount Morris Park W., Manhattan.
Berry, F. I., 340 W. 24th St., Manhattan.
Berry, W. P., 9 Flushing Place, Flushing.
Bertis, Vesey de Marets, 43 W. 52d St., Manhattan.
Bickelhaupt, G., Franklin Place, Woodmere.
Biedermann, E. W., 21 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.
Bigelow, W., 136 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Biddison, J. H., Sgt. 1st Class, Q. M. Corps, Fort Wood.
Bishop, G. W., 50 E. 42d St., Manhattan.
Black, 50 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.
Blair, R. W., 246 W. 24th St., Manhattan.
Blake, J. M., 440 W. 43d St., Manhattan.
Blake, V. J., 36 Gramercy Park, Manhattan.
Blaker, E. T., 141 Broadway, Manhattan.
Blandy, W. H., 143 W. 121st St., Manhattan.
Blankfort, H. G., 519 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.
Blessman, G. J., 447 Senator St., Brooklyn.
Bliss, S. Pa., 14 W. 102d St., Manhattan.
Blitzer, M., 560 Broadway, Manhattan.
Blackburn, E. W., 70 W. 68th St., Manhattan.
Bloom, E. B., Poplar St., Newburg.
Blum, Alexander, 19 E. 24th St., Manhattan.
Blum, W. R., 16-25 E. 24th St., Manhattan.
Blum, J., Melville, 2,170 Broadway, Manhattan.
Bock, Louis Benjamin, 36 W. 58th St., Manhattan.
Boeckh, E. H., 342 Monroe St., B'klyn, N. Y.
Bolgert, P., 100 W. 163d St., Manhattan.
Bolton, E. D., 2,418 Univ. Av., Manhattan.
Bonawitz, F. W., 360 8th Av., Brooklyn.
Bonnet, J. F., 226 North St., Middletown, N.Y.
Bonnighausen, R. L., 24 W. 102d St., Manhattan.
Booth, Hanson, 64 Poplar St., Brooklyn N. Y.
Bowdoin, E. W., 24 Co., Ft. Slocum, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bowes, A. N., 868 W. 180th St., Manhattan.
Boyce, H. W., 2,336 Grand Concourse, Manhattan.
Boyd, Gordon, 515 W. 110th St., Manhattan.
Boykin, W. D., 1,228 Decatur St., B'klyn.
Boyle, D., 10 W. 61st St., Manhattan.
Brainard, H. L., 343 Summit Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brainard, W. E., 26 Saratoga Av., Yonkers, N. Y.
Brandon, W. McK., 147 Avenue B, Manhat.
Breckinridge, B. J., 465 W. 157th St., Manhat.
Brisendahl, E., 221 E. 69th St., Manhattan.
Brosman, J. T., Jr., 62 1st Pl., B'klyn, N. Y.
Brosman, J. L., 554 W. 181st St., Manhattan.
Bretz, Ludlow E. D., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Bright, R. T., 306 Seneca St., Oil City, Pa.
Brinckerhoff, H. E., 610 Lex. Av., Manhat.
Briney, R., Room 1215, 30 E. 42d St., Man.
Brinsmade, P. S., 31 W. 49th St., Manhattan.
Briscoe, C. H., 52 Liberty St., Manhattan.
Bristol, H. S., 107 Grace Ct., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bristol, M. F., 282 Washington Av., Brooklyn.
Bristol, Lee H., 282 Washington Av., Brooklyn.
Brittain, John B., 15 Livingston Av., Yonkers, N. Y.
Brodrick, C. H., 841 Broadway, Manhattan.
Bronson, Edgar P., Pale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Av., Manhattan.
Bronson, F. P., 42 Park Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Brophy, Charles E., Southampton, L. I.
Brown, S. B., 200 E. Main St., Middletown, N. Y.
Brown, C. P., 18 E. 41st St., Manhattan.
Brown, H. M., 3 Lincoln Apartments, Youngstown, Ohio.
Brown, Louis, 110 W. 73th St., Manhattan.
Brown, L. E., 201 W. 70th St., Manhattan.
Brown, R. L., 183 Columbia Hgts., Brooklyn.
Brown, R. M., 145 Audubon Av., Manhattan.
Brown, R. R., 516 W. 57th St., Manhattan.
Brown, S. E., 1,804 rark Pl., Brooklyn.
Brown, S. D., 154 Nassau St., Manhattan.
Browser, H., 252 Chester St., Brooklyn.
Brussel, Herbert S., 41 Wall St., Manhattan.
Bryce, Peter Cooper, Syosset, L. I.
Byrne, Wm. W., 522 W. 123d St., Manhattan.
Buchtenkirch, G. C., 446 4th Av., Manhattan.
Buckley, 433 W. 51st St., Manhattan.
Buckley, W. J., 2,818 Loring Pl., Bronx.
Buell, M. L., 402 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bull, C. C., 27 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Burgland, F. O., 2,942 Jamaica Av., Rich. Hill.
Burns, W. E., 220 W. 149th St., Manhattan.
Burrill, E. L., 25 Broad St., Manhattan.
Burrows, J. W., 12 Rosedale Av., P'port, L.I.
Burr, B. T., Jr., Cheever, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Burton, J. A., 421 Park Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Burton, R. F., 30 Church St., Manhattan.
Busby, F. A., 307 E. 87th St., Manhattan.
Bush, F. W., 8 E. 80th St., Manhattan.
Busch, W. C., 592 24 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Busch, C. F., Twin Oaks, Babylon, L. I.
Butler, C. S., 52 Nassau St., Manhattan.
Butler, J., 210 W. 90th St., Manhattan.
Butler, R. D., 2,118 Broadway, Manhattan.
Butler, R. W., 14 Fairfield Rd., Ludlow Park, Yonkers, N. Y.
Butterfield, V. E., 15 Broad St., Manhattan.

C.

Cain, Bernard, West Point, N. Y.
Cammann, F. P., Tuxedo Pk., Orange Co., N.Y.
Camp, V. N., Troop C, 1st N. Y. Cav., White Plains, N. Y.
Campbell, C. A., 21st Recruit Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Campbell, H. B., 210 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Campion, H. L., 56 Jerome St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Cannon, G. S., Lawrence Pk., Bronxville, N.Y.
Cannon, J., 127 W. 141st St., Manhattan.
Cappell, H.N., 6 Clarem't P.,Mt.Vernon,N.Y.
Carey, E. F., 441 81st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carle, E. H., Millbrook, N. Y.
Carpenter, J. J., 4,048 Beaufort St., Dunton, L. I., N. Y.
Carpentier, E., 106 W. 59th St., Manhattan.
Carples, S. N., 356 W. 245th St., Manhattan.
Carroll, W. F., Balcyea Park, New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Carruth, C. R., Jr., 110 Riverside Dr., Manhattan.
Carter, W. H., 79 Riverside Dr., Manhattan.
Case, G., Co. I, 71st N.Y. Inf., Kingston, N.Y.
Casey, T. L., Post Hospital, Fort Slocum.
Castellucci, E. R., 471 E.187th St.,Manhattan
Castles, G.C., 828 Franklin Av., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Cator, W. H., 817 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Caton, W. E., 213 Murray St., Flushing, N.Y.
Caton, W. L., Jr., 26 E. Berney St., Gouverneur, N. Y.
Catton, R. B., 87 Wall St., Manhattan.
Chamberlain, W. O., 37 Mad. Av., Manhattan.
Chamberlain, Joseph C., Hartwell Pl., Woodmere, Nassau Co., N. Y.
Chamberlain, N., 17 Gram. Park, Manhattan.
Chamberlain, W., 1,504 Boston Road, Manhattan.
Chapin, James Paul, Am. Museum of Natural History, W. 77th St., Manhattan.
Charles, W. R., 661 E. 180th St., Manhattan.
Charon, R. R., 567 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.
Chasalow, M. L., 1 Liberty St., Manhattan.
Chauncey, Raymond, Cedarhurst, L. I.
Chesebro, S. J., 30 Gram. Park, Manhattan.
Chesebro, S. J., 30 Gram. Park, Manhattan.
Chester, N. M., 1062 Riverside Dr., Manhat'n.
Christie, E., 600 W. 114th St., Manhattan.
Cist, W. E., 1,713 Montgomery Av., Manh'n.
Clair, P. E., 247 89th St., Brooklyn.
Clark, John Levi, 52 Broadway, Manhattan.
Clark, Robert, 1,403 Madison St., Brooklyn.
Clarke, C. J. C., 500 W. 111th St., Manhat'n.
Clarke, R. E., 345 Manor Av., Woodhaven.
Clayton, W. B., 48 So. Elliott Pl., Brooklyn.
Clinch, N. B., 1,538 Lexington Av., Manhat'n.
Cleftne, M. D., 335 W. 95th St., Manhattan.
Cobb, J. W., 14 W. 84th St., Manhattan.
Cobb, Mortimer, Huntington, L. I.
Coffin, L., Jr., 327 W. 76th St., Manh'n.
Cohen, Abraham, 2,109 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.
Cohen, Jacob, 5,302 6th Av., Brooklyn.
Coleman, P. E., 202 Warren St., Brooklyn.
Colgate, C. G., 142 W. 81st St., Manhattan.
Colligan, Arthur P., 122 E. 36th St., Man.
Collins, Walter M., Bayside Rd., Bayside.
Compton, George E., 620 W. 115th St., Man.
Connolly, J. F., 6256 St. Nicholas Av., Man.
Conolly, J. N., 75 N. 7th Av., Rocka'y Park.
Constable, T. W., 91a Lewis Av., Brooklyn.
Constable, William, 7 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Coogan, Jackie, 304 Broadway, Manhattan.
Cook, James R., 242 Washington Av., Bklyn.
Cook, Norman W., 430 W. 118th St., Man.
Cooke, James B., 2,095 Lexington Av., Man.
Cooley, W. D., Cold Spring, Putnam Co., Man.
Coormax, M. D., 1,872 Boston Road, Man.
Cormack, J. M., Ft. Myer, Virginia.
Cornell, Milton L., 601 W. 26th St., Man.
Cortaya, Oscar E., 1,400 Imperial Av., Man.
Cosgrove, J. E., 5 Beach 114th St., Rock. Pk.
Costigan, E., 27 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Coulson, R. E., 82 Cedar St., Manhattan.
Covert, A. M., 200 E. 18th St., Manhattan.
Cox, George L., 178 Albany Av., Brooklyn.
Cox, Wallace E., 34 Pine St., Manhattan.
Craft, James C., 4 W. 53d St., Manhattan.
Crampton, Foster, 2 Rector St., Manhattan.
Crandall, S. M., 301st St., Manhattan.
Crane, Donald F., 112 Decatur St., Brooklyn.
Crawford, J. F., 72 N. Parsons Av., Flushing.
Crimmins, T. C., 66 Hardenbr'k Av., Jamaica.
Cromien, F. D., 27 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Crosthwaite, J. L., Jr., 40 Huron St., Neponset.
Crowne, J. V., 607 W. 188th St., Manhattan.
Cullinan, J. J., 100 W. 141st St., Manhattan.
Cullinan, J. P., 25 E. 26th St., Manhattan.
Cummins, A. S., 111 Broadway, Manhattan.
Cunneen, J. F., 67 Wash'gt'n Av., N. Rochelle.
Cunningham, P. G., Apawamis Club, Rye.
Cunningham, W. J., 2,045 W. 8th St., Man.
Currier, F. P., 180 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn.
Curtin, John, 1,850 E. 14th St., Brooklyn.

D.

Dailey, B. C., 600 W. 192d St., Manhattan.
Dalziel, A. Y., 81 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.
Danforth, C. E., Jr., Wilson Park, Tarrytown.
Danforth, H., 106 W. 58th St., Manhattan.
Darrah, G. E., 435 W. 117th St., Manhattan.
Davidson, J. S., 135 W. 64th St., Manhattan.
Davis, C. H., 3,021 Heath Av., Manhattan.
Davis, G. L., 25 Locust Av., New Rochelle.
Davis, C. O., 3,044 Albany Crescent, Manh'n.
Davis, Henry F., 60 W. 64th St., Manhattan.
Davis, Herbert R., 14 State St., Oesning.
Davis, I. A., 1,106 E. 16th St., Brooklyn.
Dawson, C. F., 84 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Dawes, S. W., Castle Inn Hotel, Buffalo.
Dayton, H. C., 138 W. Franklin St., B'd Br'k.
Deevy, J., Jr., 109 W. 129th St., Manhattan.
Deevy, J., 109 W. 129th St., Manhattan.
Dekay, George H., 65 Maple St. Walden.
Delany, James F., 377 2d Av., Manhattan.
Delany, A. J., 1,111 Gipson St., Far Rockaway.
Delsordre, Alfred P., Ezell Av., Bayside.
Delehanty, John B., 236 Cliff Av., Pelham.
Del Gaudio, M. W., 401 E. Tremont Av., Br'x.
De Mairiac, G. M., 49 E. 68d St., Manhattan.
De Montgyron, L. V., 141 W. 84th St., M'h'n.
Dench, Malcolm Lester, Pelham.
De Niff, J. F., 175 S. Oxford St., Brooklyn.
Deschler, M. B., 50 3d Av., Rockaway Park.
Devereaux, J., 120 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Dibble, L. J., 106 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.
Dickinson, G. S., Gracemore, Tarrytown.
Dickinson, H. C., 108 B'way, Irvington.
Diefendorf, W. E., 252 Sum. Av., Mt. Ver'n
Dimon, Daly A., 2,505 71st St., Manhattan.
Dittrich, J. A., 237 79th St., Brooklyn.
Donk, M. G., Hotel Marg't, 97 Col. Hts., Bkn.
Donaldson, J. H., 46 W. 127th St., Man.
Dobbin, B. H., 233 Exchange Pl., Pt. Chester.
Donnelly, C. F., 113 E. 4th St., Manhattan.
Donnies, A. J., 81 Weldon St., Brooklyn.
Dorflinger, L., 36 Murray St., Manhattan.
Dorland, L. B., 616 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.
Dornbacher, P. F., 665 W. 175th St., Man.
Dorsey, J. E., 37 Madison Av., Manhattan.
Doscher, W. S., 430 6th St., Brooklyn.
Dougherty, E. L., 241 W. 101st St., Man.
Douglas, Donald C., Clason Point Pk.
Downing, A. C., Jr., Yale Club, Manhattan.
Doyle, E. T., 27 New St., Port Richmond.
Doyle, J. A., 1,500 Townsend Av., Bronx.
Drake, H. T., 172 E. 82d St., Manhattan.
Drayton, E. M., 19 E. 57th St., Manhattan.
Drechsel, C., 2,229 86th St., Brooklyn.
Duell, C. H., Jr., 26 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Duffy, F. H., 14 Morningside Av., Man.
Duffy, H. S., 401 Elmwood Av., Brooklyn.
Dugan, T. H., Jr., 2,264 Univer. Av., Bronx.
Duncanson, D. D., Box 141, Ossining.
Dunne, J., 1,256 8th Av., Brooklyn.
Durant, D., 24 W. 89th St., Manhattan.
Durk, F. L., 177 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Duryee, H. E., 522 Rugby Road, Brooklyn.
Duvall, F. E., Box 275, North Port, L. I.
Dwyer, W. H., 106 Lexington Av., Man.
Dyett, W. F., 52 Liberty St., Manhattan.

E.

Eaton, R. H., 2,074 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond.
Ebbott, F. J., 608 W. 189th St., Manhattan.
Echet, F. W., 196 New York Av., Brooklyn.
Eddy, A. McC., 605 W. 115th St., Manhattan.
Edwards, H. T., 65 Park Av., Manhattan.
Eilers, H. K., 536 W. 114th St., Manhattan.
Eitzel, D. D., 25th Recruit Co., Fort Slocum.
Eisenbach, Howard, 490 West End Av., Manhattan.
El-Aswad, K. M., 32 Broadway, Manhattan.
Eldredge, S. D., 200 Hicks St., Brooklyn.
Elliman, A. B., 245 Prospect Av., New Brighton.
Elser, M., Jr., 40 W. 9th St., Manhattan.
Ely, D. J., Haufpanne, Suffolk County.
Emens, W. H., Box 918, Cobalt, Canada.
Emery, T., The Turretts, Bar Harbor, Me.
English, J. M., 90 Pinehurst Av., Manhattan.
English, R. H., 229 W. 80th St., Manhattan.
Ennis, F. S., 165 W. 79th St., Manhattan.
Erck, C. B., 575 75th St., Brooklyn.
Erkenbrack, K. B., 262 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.
Ernst, W. E., 201 W. 79th St., Manhattan.
Esteves, F. J., 228 Warburton Av., Yonkers.
Eustice, E. T., 1,985 Sedgwick Av., Manhattan.
Evans, W. G., 100 S. Oxford St., Brooklyn.
Evarts, W. M., 62 Cedar St., Manhattan.
Eylers, J. D., 1 Post St., Yonkers.

F.

Falconer, Wm. Geo., 504 W. 134th St., Man.
Fallon, Joseph M., Jr., 186 E. Boston Road, Mamaroneck.
Farley, Francisbrooke B., 440 4th Av., Man.
Farley, Robert S., 284 De Kalb Av., Brklyn.
Farnum, Lee Valentine, 621 B'way, Man.
Farrell, Dodridge, 233 W. 77th St., Man.
Farrell, Thomas J., 448 Riverside Dr., Man.
Farrelly, Theo. S., 60 Wall St., Manhattan.
Fellman, Morris, 10 W. 87th St., Manhattan.
Ferguson George M., 47 Brevoort St., B'klyn.
Ferris, John Burton, St. Albans, L. I.
Fiegar, H. John, 547 W. 147th St., Man.
Fillebrown, Thomas S., Cold Spring, N. Y.
Fillott, Alex. M., 2,591 Bainbridge Av., Man.
Finkelstein, Sol. P., 519 W. 143d St., Man.
Finnerty, D. F., 1,611 Voorhees Av., B'klyn.
Fish, Sidney Webster, 68 Wall St., Man.
Fisher, Bud, 258 Riverside Drive, Manhattan.
Fisher, Herbert A., 280 Madison Av., Man.
Fitz-Gerald, Sidney B., 220 W. 79th St., Man.
Fitz-Gibbon, James E., Troop A, First N. Y. Cav., St. Elmo, N. Y.
Flamman, J. W., 1,135 Lafayette Av., B'klyn.
Flanigan, Wm. A., 78 1st Place, Brooklyn.
Fleming, Jos. P., 903-5 Broadway, Man.
Fletcher, E., 186 Hillside Av., Jamaica
Flint, Henry N., Room 1019, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Ford, Donald, 383 Carroll St., Brooklyn.
Fordham, F. W., 9 Glenada Pl., Manhattan.
Forrest, W. L., 135 Riverside Dr., Manhattan.
Fowler, Oswald, 673 Park Av., Manhattan.
Fowler, Robert L., Katonah, N. Y.
Francis, M. L., 15 Broad St., Manhattan.
Frank, R., 114 E. 18th St., Manhattan.
Frank, C., 210 W. 90th St., Manhattan.
Frank, C. O., 2,118 Broadway, Manhattan.
Franklin, P. A., 212 Main St., New Rochelle.
Fraser, Duncan, Ardsley-on-Hudson.
Fredman, A. C., 108 3d Pl., Brooklyn.
Freid, M. E., 200 E. 4th St., Brooklyn.
Friend, W. M., 345 E. 25th St., Brooklyn.
Frindel, Samuel, J., 816 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.
Fritchey, T. A., Jr., 24 Thomas St., Manhattan.
Frondel, Geo., 4th St., Bayside.
Frost, Aaron V., 894 8th Av., Manhattan.
Frost, E. P., Jr., 256 Clearfield Pl., Brooklyn.
Fuller, E. C., 311 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

G.

Gabler, Jas. D., 18 W. 84th St., Manhattan.
Gabriel, G. W., 254 W. 76th St., Manhattan.
Gabris, L. E., 465 W. 152d St., Manhattan.
Gaines, Geo., 1,966 Jerome Av., Manhattan.
Gallagher, A. C., 2,620 Voorhies Av., Bkyn.
Gallagher, Wm. F., Jr., 367 Village Av., Rockville Centre.
Galloway, J. F., Jr., M. C. A., Newburgh.
Gard, E. J., Jr., 231 W. 96th St., Manhattan.
Garnier, E. W., Room 3533, 120 B'way, Man.
Garnjost, Fred W., 54 High St., Yonkers.
Garrett, Thos. S., 587 148th St., Man.
Garrity, Geo. F., 1,457 E. 9th St., Brooklyn.
Gates, C. W., 100 St. Marks Pl., New B'klon.
Gay, Wm., 187 Front St., Mineola.
Gaynor, Rufus W., Smithtown, L. I.
Gayton, F. L., 1,106 E. 179th St., Manhattan.
Gelvert, Jos. C., 142 St. Pauls Pl., Brooklyn.
Genung, Geo. Roy, 134 W. 71st St., Man.
Gerlach, Acton, 723 N. Broadway, Yonkers.
Gertz, Harry, 102 Union Hall, Jamaica.
Gibson, C. B., Jr., 818 W. 57th St., Man.
Gibson, Robt. D., 79 McDougal St., Man.
Gilligan, H., 885 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.
Gillow, Jos. S., 824 54th St., Brooklyn.
Gilman, Fred, 98 W. 73d St., Manhattan.
Ginsberg, Max, 1,819 Barnes Av., Manhattan.
Glorioff, Geo. A., 458 W. 155th St., Man.
Gleason, John J., 29 Irving Place, Brooklyn.
Glinn, Wm. L., 26 Exchange Pl., Manhattan.
Glunz, J. B., 1,905 Bath Av., Brooklyn.
Goddard, Chas. B., 106-108 Convent Av., Man.
Gogin, Ernest B., 64 Taylor St., Brooklyn.
Goldberg, A. N., 415 Cent. Pk. W., Manhat'n.
Goldberg, S. L., 1,048 Broadway Bch. Goldin, H. B., 611 W. 114th St., Manhatan.
Golden, Maurice A., 62 Seamon Av., Bronx.
Goldsmith, Irving E., 180 B'way, Manhattan.
Goodrich David R., 90 E. 42d St., Manhat.
Goodwin, Sam'l R., 770 St. Nich. Av., Man.
Gordon, Harry B., 1,018 168d St., Bronx.
Gordon, Homer K., West Hampton.
Gordon, Michael, 28 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Gorman, Victor D., 18 Patchen Av., B'klyn.
Gorman, J. J., 2,356 Gd. Con. & Blvd., Man.
Gorman, W. F., 255 Pacific St., Brooklyn.
Gosling, E. F., 110 W. 40th St., Manhattan.
Goss, Vance, 187 E. 54th St., Manhattan.
Gottschaldt, A. C., U. S. S. Magnet, Newport.
Grace, S. J., Y. M. C. A., 315 W. 57th St., Manhattan.
Grant, A. W., 201 W. 11th St., Manhattan.
Grant, E. G., 541 W. 24th St., Manhattan.
Grant, G. M., Hilltop Av., New Rochelle.
Grant, Harry E., 601 W 110th St., Manhattan.
Grant, Lorin, 209 Broadway, Manhattan.
Graubard, S. H., 113 Forsyth St., Man.
Gray, D. S., 12 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Green, A. E., 202 W. 148th St., Manhattan.
Green, J., 1,414 7th Av., Brooklyn.
Green, L. H., 66 Broadway, Manhattan.
Greene, C. F., 6 MacDougal Alley, Man.
Greene, W. J., 450 Argyle Rd., Brooklyn.
Greenwood, J. H., 72 W. 36th St., Man.
Grieser, H. B., Co. A, 22d Regt. Engrs., Yaphank.
Griffin, J. E., 33 Central Av., Tarrytown.
Griffin, T. F., 849 Sanford St., Brooklyn.
Grinnell, R. H., 236 E. 50th St., Man.
Griscom, Ludlow, 20 Fifth Av., Manhattan.
Groser, L. H., 763 Eastern Parkway, Bklyn.
Groves, M., 259 Windsor Pl., Brooklyn.
Guild, C., 825 Park Av., Manhattan.
Gurry, T. F., Jr., 215 Fourth Av., Man.

H.

Haas, Ed., 2 E. 56th St., Manhattan.
Haight, D. K., 527 W. 124th St., Manhattan.
Hall, B., 628 West End Av., Manhattan.
Hall, E. N., 1,043 W. 97th St., Manhattan.
Hall, R. L., 296 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn.
Hollinger, E. K., 136 Montague St., Brooklyn.
Halls, F. L., 1,649 Amsterdam Av., Manhat'n.
Halleck, R. E., Box 585, Sea Cliff.
Ham, M. G., Oakland.
Hamblen, A. J., 214 W. 92d St., Manhattan.
Handy, J. B., 93 Townsend Av., Stapleton.
Hanley, J. F., 5,421 2d Av., Brooklyn.
Hanley, J. F., 25 E. 26th St., Manhattan.
Hannahan, J. J., 69 Morningside Av., Yonkers
Hannigan, J. J., 437 E. 156th St., Manhattan.
Harkins, T. F., 2,578 Briggs Av., Manhattan.
Harbeson, R. A., 1,094 E. 19th St., Brooklyn.
Harding, T., 121 Warburton Av., Yonkers.
Harman, J. T., Jr., 139 W. 80th St., Manh'an
Hart, B. S., 511 W. 138th St., Manhattan.
Hartzell, A. B., 15 W. 37th St., Manhattan.
Harper, G., Hotel Bellecliaire, Manhattan.
Haskell, L. O., 40 Summit Av., White Plains.
Haskell, R. L., 1,216 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.
Hastings, R. A., 504 W. 112th St., Manhattan.
Havens, E. B., 82d St., Manhattan.
Hawley, W. F., 25 Broad St., Manhattan.
Hawxhurst, G. T., Stewart St. St. Albans.
Hayes, J. J., 1,048 Clay Av., Manhattan.
Hayes, W. J., 215 W. 98th St., Manhattan.
Hays, W. H., 229 E. 17th St., Manhattan.
Hayhurst, A. J., 602 W. 137th St., Manhattan.
Heeren, Ludwig B., 464 14th St., Brooklyn.
Hellman, W. F., 794 West End Av., Manhat.
Helms, Birch, 80 Vanderbilt, Av., Manhattan.
Heminway, E. H., 27 W. 44th St., Manhattan.
Hemingway, Stewart, Manhasset.
Hemstreet, R. E., 1,832 Bergen St., Brooklyn.
Henderson, Isham, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan.
Hendrick, T.K.A., 48 Iden Av., Pelham Manor
Hendrick, W. M., 11 Clarkson Av., Brooklyn.
Hennessy, H. P., 2,825 Cortland St., Brooklyn.
Henry, E. F., 15 W. 38th St., Manhattan.
Henry, F. R., 476 Clinton St., Brooklyn.
Henno, John, 1,118 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Hernon, G. J., 2,304 7th Av., Manhattan.
Herbert, H. J., 1,410 Overing St., Manhattan.
Hers, William, 159 West Av., Long Isl. City.
Hickox, C. R., 557 Madison Av., Manhattan.
Hildebrand, J. C., 135 Pros. Pk. W., Bklyn.
Higgins, J. T., Fordham Univ. Law School.
Higgins, L. J., 98 Riverside Drive, Manhtn.
Hill, C. A., 850 W. 55th St., Manhattan.
Hills, G. T. 141 Madison Av., Manhattan.
Hills, L. R. 2110 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Hilliker, D. H., 82 Irving Place, Manhattan.
Hirsch, Henry, 210 W. 140th St., Manhattan.
Hirschmann, W. H., 386 St. Nich. Av., Man.
Hubner, G. H., 119 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn.
Hudson, A., 314 W. 100th St., Manhattan.
Hughes, Archibald, Pleasantville.
Hughes, C. F., 153 E. 80th St., Manhattan.
Hughes, James W., 206 W. 106th St., Manh.
Humbert, K. E., 285 Quincy St., Brooklyn.
Hunn, Raphael, 135 E. 35th St., Manhattan.
Hunt, Jonathan, 28 E. 21st St., Manhattan.
Hutchinson, T. S., Hotel Biltmore, Manhat'n.
Huyler, R. L., 11 Grand St., Warwick, N. Y.
Hoag, E. C. H., 100 So. 1st Av., Mt. Vernon.
Hoffman, Albert, 31 Bruce Av., Yonkers.
Hoffman, Chas. M., 1,497 Bryant Av., Bronx.
Hofler, A. R., 206 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.
Hoffman, J. B., 1,260 Undercliff Av., Bronx.
Holcombe, J. G., Jr., 533 W. 54th St., Manh.
Holmes, Kenneth, 264 Ocean Av., Patchogue.
Holmes, W. N., 200 8th Av., Manhattan.
Holmquist, Carl G., 616 W. 119th St., Manh.
Holton, H. M., 3,872 Boston Rd., Manhattan.
Holzschuh, Wm. F., 843 E. 17th St., Manh.
Horton, Arthur J., 1,179 Dean St., Brooklyn.
Horton, Chas. M., P. O. Box 62, Middletown.
Horton, Elwood, 884 Park Place, Brooklyn.
Hough, L. C., 604 W. 115th St., Manhattan.
Houston, Philip K., 214 Hicks St., Brooklyn.
Hoppin, Bayard C., East Islip.
Hoppin, Gerard E., 47 W. 53d St., Manhat'n.
Hosford, Harry, 590 4th Av., Astoria.
Hovey, Justus A., 27 W. 44th St., Manhat'n.
Howe, Frank R., New South

RELIEF SHIP SAILORS IN SMUGGLING PLOT

Ten Belgians Arrested for Carrying Rubber Goods to Germany.

HAD BROUGHT BONDS HERE

Commission for Relief in Belgium Gave Tip Which Led to the Arrests.

A smuggling plot, by which Germany has been able for several months to obtain a considerable quantity of rubber goods from agents in this country, was uncovered by Police Captain Tunney of the Bomb Squad yesterday with the arrest of ten Belgians, six of whom were firemen on the Belgian relief ship Gothland. After hearing the confessions of some of the smugglers, Captain Tunney said there was every reason to believe that merchandise valued in this country at $25,000 to $30,000 was being smuggled weekly from Atlantic ports into Germany by way of Holland and Belgium. In Germany, of course, the material acquires a fivefold value, especially rubber medical goods such as were found on the persons of the smugglers who were arrested yesterday.

Yesterday's coup was the result of information originally transmitted to the Police Department by the Belgian Relief Commission. As early as last June agents of the commission suspected that the Belgian relief machinery, by some underground methods, was being used as a channel for smuggling merchandise from this country into Germany. On several occasions, for instance, it was noticed that certain goods were stolen from the cargoes shipped to Belgium for relief purposes. Some sailors, suspected of theft, were arrested. There was no indication, however, until yesterday that these thefts were part of an organized smuggling scheme, in which a certain group of sailors on the Belgian relief ships were apparently collecting a handsome price for whatever they could purchase or steal in this country for German consumption.

Sailor Got $4 a Trip.

Against the men who were arrested yesterday there was no evidence of theft. According to Captain Tunney, they were supplied with the goods found on their persons by German agents and sympathizers, who made it possible for the sailors to earn from $4 to $6 a trip extra by smuggling the rubber aboard ship and concealing it in the coal bins, where it escaped the British searchers at Halifax. The money required to purchase these materials, according to Captain Tunney, was raised by the sale to alien enemy agents in this country of German bonds, which were also smuggled into the United States from Germany by the sailors on the Belgian relief ship.

Aside from the ten men arrested yesterday, Captain Tunney believes there are a dozen more in the vicinity of the city who are connected with the plot. The police detectives are warm on their trail, and every effort is being made to prevent their escape into other States. Captain Tunney said there would undoubtedly be more arrests before the week was over. In the meanwhile the agents of the Department of Justice are making a very close investigation into the identity and connections of German "agents and sympathizers" who are behind the plots. The men arrested yesterday were:

Louis Tinch, 39 years old, a boarding house keeper at 512 West Twenty-fourth Street; John Mertens, 29 years old, a boarding house keeper at 493 West Twentieth Street; Peter Bollaert, 32 years old, diamond polisher at 529 West Twentieth Street; Hippolite Bowyene, 25 years old, a chauffeur for Tinch, living at 512 West Twentieth Street; and firemen on board the Gothland: John Bollaert, 35 years old; August C. Mayert, 22 years old; August Bollaert, 40 years old; Cornelius Neuwlatt, 26 years old; Alphonse Dalhaes, 30 years old; Anton Darns, 32 years old.

Acting upon the information that the departure of the Belgian relief ship was invariably preceded by extensive purchases of medical rubber goods from houses specializing in those lines, Captain Tunney and a squad of his detectives had kept a close eye on the sailors and firemen of the relief ship. On Thursday night some of the detectives trailed the six firemen from the pier of the relief ship at the foot of Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, to Merten's boarding house on Twentieth Street in Manhattan. They became convinced that this place was the headquarters of a smuggling plot, and when the firemen came out the detectives trailed them all the way back to the pier.

Smugglers Put Up Fight.

Lieutenant Busby, with Detectives Kennelly, Murphy, Walsh, Gilbert, Starrett, and Kiley, surrounded the dock, and when the men went aboard they followed and arrested them in their cabins. Some of the alleged smugglers put up a fight, but not for long, as soon as they observed that the detectives, with revolvers in their hands, meant business. On searching the six firemen, the detectives found them to be "walking rubber shops."

Under their clothing they found soft rubber medical articles wrapped layer upon layer about their legs, arms, and bodies, giving them an exceedingly muscular and fat appearance. One man carried a hundred or more rubber bathing caps, of the kind worn by women, between his skin and underwear. The wholesale price of the material found on the firemen was estimated at $1,000. Captain Tunney said it would have been worth $15,000 in Germany, where rubber of any kind is very scarce.

After being grilled for several hours by Captain Tunney, the firemen made statements which, according to the police, implicated Martens and Tinch, the boarding house keepers, and Frank Bollaert, the diamond polisher. They were arrested at their homes. Nothing was found in the home of Tinch or Bollaert, but on Martens's premises the detectives said they found seventy-five pounds of rubber medical supplies. These three men, said to be the agents who received the German bonds for sale in this country and accumulated the material for transportation to enemy agents in Belgium, refused to make any statements to the detectives. The firemen of the Belgian relief ship, however, were finally induced to talk with considerable freedom.

Firemen Complain of Pay.

According to the police, some of the firemen complained that they were very poorly paid, considering the kind of work they had to do and the risks they ran in crossing an ocean infested by submarines and mines. When they reached Belgium, they said, they collected no more than 15 kronen, equivalent to $7 of our money, as remuneration for their labor. Hence they were eager to make whatever extra money they could. According to the police they fell easy prey to the inducements of the German agents in Belgium, who loaded them down with German bonds and small but valuable articles of pre-war manufacture, which were to be sold in this country. On arriving here the firemen, of course, were also prepared to complete the transaction by taking back to Belgium and Holland for German consumption rubber goods and other materials which allen enemies and sympathizers had accumulated for them.

According to the police, the smuggling has been going on for least a year, despite the fact that the Belgian relief ships put into Halifax each voyage and are searched at that port from stem to stern by British officers. It was explained, however, that firemen on the ships would be in position to conceal merchandise in nooks and corners of coal bins, that the officers would never think of searching.

The prisoners arrested yesterday were placed in custody of the United States Marshal, James M. Power, in Brooklyn, and locked up in the Raymond Street Jail, where they will remain until they are arraigned before a United States Commissioner. The arrest of the smugglers was followed by the disappearance of several other members of the crew, who deserted the relief ship, according to the police, ostensibly because they were also implicated in the smuggling plot and feared arrest.

WOUNDED PAYMASTER FIGHTS OFF BANDITS

Six Men with Guns and Pistols in Battle for $10,000 on Jersey Road.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Four masked men sprang from a thicket near Cliffwood today and tried to steal $10,000 from Ray Robinson, paymaster for the New Jersey Brick Company of Cliffwood, but Robinson and his companion disregarded the command to throw up their hands and the masked men began shooting with their pistols and a shotgun. All of the robbers shot at Robinson, wounding him and his companion, William Eversham, but the fire of the paymaster was so hot that the men were compelled to flee without the money.

It has been the custom of Robinson to drive from Matawan to Cliffwood with the money to pay off the men in the plants of the brick company. The way leads across barren meadows, where there is only a light growth of underbrush to provide cover for highwaymen along the road. Robinson and his companion were thus taken by surprise when the four masked men sprang from a small thicket and with a command to the two men to throw up their hands opened fire on the horse in the hope of preventing any escape. Robinson ordered Eversham to whip the horse and try to break through the men, who had formed a cordon across the road. But the men killed the horse and then began shooting at the paymaster, who returned the fire with a short shotgun and with his pistol.

Even after they were wounded Robinson and Eversham kept shooting at the men until they began to flee. As they ran two of the men dropped their hats, and with these as means of identification the police hope to catch the would-be robbers, who, it is believed, were Italians formerly employed in the brick plant and familiar with the custom of paying off the men. Farmers who heard the fusillade ran to assist Robinson, and they succeeded in getting an accurate description of the robbers as they ran away.

Robinson was sent to St. Luke's Hospital in New York to have his wounds attended, and physicians said that he would recover. One bullet struck his arm and the other entered the shoulder. Eversham was shot in the leg, and was sent to the Long Branch Hospital.

CLUE TO HOLMES SLAYER.

Police Hold Man as a Witness in Policeman's Murder.

After tracing the history of a brown felt hat with the initials "H. A." from the moment it left a Fifth Avenue shop on the head of a wealthy broker, who lives on Riverside Drive, to the time it was dropped in West 139th Street on Monday night, when a negro burglar shot and killed Robert Holmes, a negro policeman attached to the West 135th Street station, the police last night held Walter Hill of Stamford, Conn., as a material witness in the murder.

When the hat was found Acting Captain McKenna of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau immediately began to search for all persons who might have worn a hat with the initials "H. A." Finally he found a broker whose head and initials fitted the hat, and then began a tracing of the history of the hat. The broker lost it in Stamford, Conn., last Summer while he was hurrying through the village, and he dared not turn back in his swift automobile because he feared the village policeman would arrest him for speeding. But a resident of the village saw the fine hat rolling in the dust, and he picked it up. A few days later he sold it to a negro for 50 cents.

Hill gazed upon the ruins of the hat last night, but he disclaimed ownership. Now the police have asked the broker, who is in New England, and the man who sold the hat in Stamford, to come to the bureau to identify it.

The police also held as a material witness Cora Green, also colored, who lives at the same address in Stamford. It is alleged that on the night Holmes was shot she was staying in the house in 138th Street that the burglar entered. Later she wrote a letter to Hill at Stamford, telling him that a burglar had shot a policeman near the house where she was staying.

3,000 FIELD GUNS ORDERED.

Government Furnishes Materials and Guarantees Profits.

Government orders for war supplies continue to appear rapidly in the markets day by day. The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company was reported yesterday to have received a contract for 3,000 field guns under an arrangement whereby the Government furnishes the material and assures the manufacturer of a reasonable profit. While details of the contract could not be obtained, it was assumed in steel trade circles that the actual price terms would not be decided upon until the Federal Trade Commission had completed its inquiry into steel costs.

The Government also placed orders with the leading railroad equipment companies for 6,000 freight cars, to be used on the army railroads under construction in France. These contracts supplement the orders recently closed for 150,000 tons of rails and a number of locomotives. Further buying of cars for France is expected in a few days.

BURGLARS INCREASE INSURANCE RATES

Recent Losses by New York Merchants Force Underwriters to Put Up Cost.

RISKS 'EXTRA HAZARDOUS'

Company Representatives Will Confer with Police on How to Cut Down Loft Thefts.

Following an all-day conference, the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association yesterday adopted the recommendations of the organization's Mercantile Committee, and voted a substantial increase in rates for risks covering certain lines in which losses by theft in this city have of late been especially heavy. W. P. Learned, Vice President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, presided at the meeting, which was held at the offices of the company, 92 Liberty Street. Representatives from twenty-two companies, doing business in New York City were present at the conference.

J. J. Kenney, Chairman of the Mercantile Committee, submitted a report which advocated a rearrangement of the existing four classes of burglary insurance by creating a fifth class covering extra-hazardous risks. This new fifth class, it was explained by the committee was made to include silks, velvets, velours, furs, and similar goods, all of which were taken out of the other classes of risks. While there had been some talk of putting laces and embroideries in the fifth class calling for increased rates, it was finally decided to leave them under the old classifications. The representatives were not unanimous in favor of raising rates on the extra-hazadrous risks, as some of the companies doing only a comparatively small amount of business in textile insurance, or whose losses had been trifling, stood out against a stiffening of rates at this time. The final vote, however, showed that a majority of the members approved the recommendations.

Effective Sept. 1, insurance covering the lines of goods composing the new fifth class will be on the basis of $40 for $1,000 worth of risk, $70 on $2,000 worth of business underwritten, and $25 additional to existing rates for each $1,000 of risk between $3,000 and $16,000. Above $16,000, each additional $1,000 will cost $2 more than rates under the old schedule. The existing rates for silks, velvets, velours, furs, &c., are as follows: $1,000 risk, $88.60; $2,000 risk, $56; $3,000 risk, $78.40; $4,000 risk, $92.40, and $5,000 risk, $105. Over $5,000 the schedule to be supplanted next month calls for an additional charge of $10 per $1,000. An official of the Underwriters' Association said after the meeting that despite the increases made at the meeting, rates here would continue to be lower than similar risks underwritten in Chicago, Kansas City, and California. In those zones the existing charge for $1,000 worth of insurance on the lines advanced here amounts to $44.80, while a policy for $2,000 costs $74.66, and upward in proportion. Yesterday's conference voted in favor of a slight increase in charges for business underwritten in flat houses in Chicago. It was announced that no change would be made in apartment house risks here. While the members of the conference went into all phases of present-day burglary insurance risks in this city, Samuel B. Brewster, Secretary of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association, said last night that there had been no criticism of the New York Police Department in connection with the many burglaries taking place of late in textile houses.

It was estimated that the advances agreed upon by the underwriters would cost merchants in the lines affected many thousands of dollars in excess of present charges. When asked whether the new rates on textiles called for an additional outlay by insurers of $1,000,000 or more annually, Mr. Brewster said he was unable to make an estimate at this time. He added that it would take time to figure out the actual sum involved in the new schedule. The underwriters' Secretary pointed out that the new rates would mean only slight advances in the cost of premiums to those concerns utilising the services of burglary protective agencies and burglary automatic alarms, owing to the sharp discounts allowed on such insurers' rates. A proposition was advanced at the meeting for the formation of an Investigation Bureau in connection with the underwriters' association to look into all losses. No conclusion was reached in the matter and the subject will come up at a meeting to be called later.

Officials of burglary insurance companies operating in this city have been invited to attend a conference next Monday afternoon at Police Headquarters for the purpose of considering ways and means to cut down the number of loft burglaries which have caused heavy losses to the companies in the last few months. Police Commissioner Woods designated Inspector Faurot, of the Detective Bureau, and Inspectors O'Brien and Cahalane to make a special study of thefts of this kind, and these officials will be prepared at the forthcoming conference to make several suggestions for the consideration of the underwriters. Inspector Faurot was quoted yesterday as saying the underwriters would be asked to co-operate in urging merchants to adopt sensible precautionary measures tending to diminish the number of burglaries. Under the present conditions, the Inspector said, burglars received an invitation to steal.

Opinion on the responsibility of the police for the increase in burglaries here was apparently divided among the insurance people, for while some representatives were inclined to hold the police lax, others said no blame attached to the force. Some of the insurance men, however, will probably be called before the Grand Jury, which meets Aug. 27, to consider burglaries in the general investigation of the Police Department. Secretary Brewster is preparing for the District Attorney a list of all claims paid by the Insurance companies since Jan. 1. This will form part of the evidence before the Grand Jury.

30 Lost on German Patrol Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Thirty men were lost when a German patrol ship collided with a German mine, according to a report from Stubbekjobing, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AUTO KILLS CHILD OF L. C. LEDYARD, JR.

Virginia, 4 Years, Run Down at Syosset, Near Her Parents' Summer Home.

Virginia Ledyard, the 4-year-old daughter of Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., was killed at noon yesterday by an automobile while she was walking with her brother and sister and nurse in the North Hempstead and Flushing Turnpike, a short distance from the Ledyard home at Syosset, L. I. The car was owned by Mrs. Howard Barney of Lloyd's Neck, L. I., who was driving with some friends, and was driven by Jesse Hayden, a chauffeur.

The automobile, which was bound for New York, was going along a stretch of road in which there is a slight curve. When the nurse saw it nearing them she caught two of the Ledyard children, a boy of 8 years and a girl of 10 years, and drew them to the side of the road, calling at the same time to Virginia to follow them.

The little girl did not see the automobile coming, and evidently misunderstood the nurse's words. At any rate, she was in the middle of the road, and the machine bore down on her and passed over her body. According to witnesses, the chauffeur had a clear view ahead for a considerable distance, in spite of the slight turn in the road, but failed to avoid the child when she did not escape with the others to the side.

The car was stopped immediately and Mrs. Barney hurried with the unconscious child to her residence, a little more than a mile away from the scene of the accident. Dr. J. S. Hall was summoned, but the child died within fifteen minutes after being hurt. She had suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries. No one was arrested.

The child was a granddaughter of Lewis Cass Ledyard, a brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan. The mother, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., was formerly Miss Ruth Langdon Emery of Boston. The Ledyards' town house is at 40 East Seventy-fourth Street.

SPEEDER SENT TO JAIL.

Court Refuses Leniency Plea of Chauffeur's Victim—Child Killed.

Edward A. Quinn of 600 Ninth Avenue, chauffeur for Mrs. May Frances Havemeyer Butt of the Ritz Carlton, was one of the victims yesterday of the policy recently announced by Magistrate House of the Traffic Court of sharp treatment of persons whose operating of automobiles endangers the public. He was sentenced to ten days in jail as the result of an accident at 111th Street and Riverside Drive on July 23, when he drove Mrs. Butt's car into the machine belonging to Miss Nan Gillelan of 123 West Ninety-second Street.

Miss Gillelan's engine had stalled, and before she could start it Quinn ran into her car, though witnesses said he was seventy-five feet away when her machine stopped. Miss Gillelan and a friend, Mrs. Kate Knox, were thrown out and badly injured. Miss Gillelan was unable to appear in court, but her mother asked Magistrate House to suspend sentence, as Quinn's wife had become a mother on the day before the accident. The Magistrate, however, said that he thought Quinn was looking at the warships in the river instead of at the roadway, and refused to reconsider.

A number of heavy fines were imposed in Traffic Court. Miss Ruth M. Brady of 1,403 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice Brady, was fined $30 for traveling at thirty miles and hour. She said that after she was stopped by a patrolman she had her speedometer tested, and found it was five miles out, but this plea was ineffective.

Ruth Grant, 10 years old, of 580 West 190th Street, while playing at West 190th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue last night was run down by the automobile of Willis J. Abbott, a writer, of 381 Wadsworth Avenue. Abbott took the child in his car to the St. Lawrence Hospital, but she was dead before he reached it. He was not arrested.

HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Attache of Venezuelan Consulate Suffers Fractured Collarbone.

Domingo Gonnell, 35 years, of 870 West End Avenue, who said he was an attaché with the Venezuelan Consulate in New York, was riding yesterday in an automobile driven by his friend, Leon Grasswald of the same address, when it was accidentally struck by a truck driven by William Schramm of 246 East Seventy-seventh Street.

The accident, which occurred at Broadway and 125th Street, resulted in Mr. Gonnell being thrown into the street with such force that he suffered a fractured collarbone and dislocated left shoulder. He was taken to the office of Dr. L. M. Pearlman of 3,138 Broadway, who treated the fracture. Mr. Gonnell was driven home by his friend, who escaped with a few bruises.

BIG EXPLOSION IN LONDON.

Bodies of 13 Women Workers in Chemical Plant Already Recovered.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An explosion and fire in a big chemical works in East London last night wrecked the building and killed or injured scores of workers. Thirteen bodies of women so far have been rescued from the ruins.

A large number of injured have been treated at the police stations and other convenient places. Bodies are still being searched for.

DE SAULLES KILLING RE-ENACTED BY MAID

Suzanne Monteau Supports Theory That Mistress Acted on Sudden Impulse.

TELLS OF PROVOCATION

Says De Saulles's Looks Were Terrifying and He Declared Mother Should Never Have Boy.

Suzanne Monteau, the French maid, who accompanied Mrs. Blanca De Saulles on her trip on the night of Aug. 3 from her home in Roslyn to The Box, at Westbury, where she shot and killed her divorced husband, John Longer De Saulles, gave testimony in favor of her mistress when her deposition was taken yesterday afternoon in the office of District Attorney Weeks of Nassau County, as part of the record of the inquest.

The maid said that Mrs. De Saulles in starting on the trip shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening, had told the chauffeur to hurry in order that she might get the boy away before De Saulles arrived home; that De Saulles had told her that she could not have the boy "now, or ever," and that she believed De Saulles was on the point of striking her when she fired.

Her testimony strongly supports the contention of the defense that the killing was not premeditated. The statement of Mrs. De Saulles herself was that the butler at The Box had informed her that her husband was at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club and would not return until after 9 o'clock. The maid's story agrees perfectly with the story of Mrs. De Saulles that she hoped to get possession of the boy without seeing her husband and that she killed her husband on a sudden impulse, which, the defense will contend, was born in an overwrought and temporarily unbalanced mind.

After a few preliminary questions, Suzanne Monteau was asked to tell what Mrs. De Saulles had said and done just before starting on the trip to The Box. She said:

"She told the taxi man to drive as fast as he could to The Box, because she said we would be able to get the baby and get back before Mr. De Saulles returned from the club."

"Did she tell you that, or did she tell that to the driver?" asked Henry A. Uterhart, counsel for Mrs. De Saulles.

"She told the driver to hurry—she told me that we could get the boy and get away before Mr. De Saulles came back. When we got to The Box we left the taxi not very far from the house and walked to the front door. We saw his sister on the stairs with the baby. Mrs. De Saulles asked for her husband."

"What did she say?" asked District Attorney Weeks.

"She said, 'I want to see Mr. De Saulles.' Then Mr. De Saulles came toward us. She said: 'I don't think it is very nice for you to keep the baby so late and not let me know anything about it. I don't think that it is very nice.' Mr. De Saulles said: 'Blanqutta, you can't have the baby now or ever.'"

District Attorney Weeks interrupted to ask if Mr. De Saulles had used the words "Now or ever."

Miss Monteau replied "He said, 'You can't have him now or ever.'"

Mrs. De Saulles turned very pale at this, the maid said, and asked: "I can't have my baby?"

"No," replied De Saulles, according to the maid. Then Mrs. De Saulles began to shoot. The maid stopped her story to illustrate by assuming the attitudes of Mr. and Mrs. De Saulles. She described De Saulles as lounging forward to the door opening out on the porch when Mrs. De Saulles said that she wanted to talk to him. He leaned his shoulder against the door in rather a bored attitude, according to the maid's description.

They were about eight feet apart when De Saulles gave the final "No" to her. Mrs. De Saulles reached her right hand into the left pocket of her white silk sweater. The maid was asked how De Saulles looked at this time. She said:

"Before she shot him, he looked terrible. Oh, my! His eyes were terrible. He looked as if he would jump on her."

"Did he look as if he would strike her?" asked District Attorney Weeks.

"Yes."

"How far was his wife from him when you noticed this look?"

The maid indicated that the distance was about eight feet, and that Mrs. De Saulles in stepping swiftly toward him, as she drew the revolver, approached within two feet of him before she began to fire. Contradicting the stories of other witnesses that De Saulles had turned away from his former wife and that she had fired the first shot into his back, the maid said:

"She took the revolver out and shot him. He didn't move. He had his face toward her. She shot him in front three times, and then he turned. Nobody said anything. Nobody moved. Everybody was there. She put the gun on a table and said: 'Now call a policeman.' We waited a few minutes and the police came."

The maid's deposition will be turned over to Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones, who will later report his verdict on the inquest.

Mrs. De Saulles remained in bed most of the day, but her condition appeared somewhat improved because of the visit of her son. Mrs. Phineas Seaman, wife of the Sheriff, said that, for the first time since she has been in prison, Mrs. De Saulles had some color in her cheeks. Mrs. De Saulles told her lawyer and the Sheriff yesterday that her boy was coming to make another visit to her yesterday afternoon. This was confirmed by representatives of the family early in the afternoon.

Attendants at the prison were kept ready to admit the automobile with the boy into one of the large gateways of the prison, and the mother waited expectantly, but for some reason the boy did not arrive. It was learned later that the mother had expected the boy's arrival, because he had told her the day before that he was coming. She continued in expectation until 9 o'clock in the evening, when attendants at the jail told her it was useless to wait longer, as the boy certainly was not coming until another day.

At the home of G. M. Heckscher at Westbury, where the boy had been staying, no reason could be obtained for the apparent changes of program. Questioners were referred to Charles A. H. De Saulles, a brother of the dead man; but he could not be reached.

Dr. J. Sherman Wight of Long Island College Hospital and County Physician Guy F. Cleghorn made another long examination of Mrs. De Saulles, using the X-ray, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Wight did not complete his diagnosis, but said that he found the patient suffering from "great exhaustion."

SPAIN FACES BIG STRIKE.

Railroad Men Break Off Negotiations with Company.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—After negotiations covering a long period between the railroad employers and employes, the men last night broke off relations with the company. A strike of the men is expected to begin at 8 o'clock tonight. The Government is taking all measures to maintain traffic.

The strike will affect the employes on many divisions of the Northern Railroad Company. Employes of other companies are threatening to take similar action, which seems likely to lead to a general railroad strike taking effect on Aug. 17.

The Government is striving to prevent a rupture and is taking measures to insure the delivery of mails, which will be accomplished by the use of numerous private automobiles.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Madrid dispatches indicating that the differences between the Spanish Northern Railroad Company and its men have again become acute are viewed as threatening a situation of extreme gravity, taking into account the internal difficulties already existent.

In the effort to meet eventualities Premier Dato is expected, according to the advices, to put measures into effect for mobilising the railroad men little by little, as circumstances demand, following the precedents set by ex-Premier Briand here and by the Italian Government in dealing with railroad strikes in recent years.

FAILS TO REACH PALESTINE.

Fighting Prevents Commission Investigating Condition of Jews.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, assistant to the Secretary of War, who went abroad recently as a member of a semi-official commission, having for its object the determination of the condition of the Jews of Palestine, has returned to Washington.

Professor Frankfurter, who has resumed his duties at the War Department, declined today to say anything about his journey abroad or why he had returned. Elsewhere it was learned that the members of the commission had not gone beyond France. While there they ascertained that fighting in Palestine made it impossible for them to go to that country, and conditions were such that it would have been futile if they had gone to Egypt, as they had contemplated, in the hope of gathering information.

Another member of the commission is Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Morgenthau is still abroad.

RUSH HOUR CROWDS IN TRAIN FIRE PANIC

Hundreds Climb from Cars on Third Avenue Elevated Railway Structure.

MANY PENNED IN BY FLAMES

Two Persons Severely Injured—Traffic Suspended for More Than an Hour.

Thousands of homeward-bound passengers on the Third Avenue elevated were thrown into a panic at the rush hour last night by a fire which started under the platform of a car in a local train just above the Forty-second Street Station. Fourteen persons reported injuries, two or three of them burned and the others bruised in their frantic efforts to escape from the burning train. Only the efforts of the police reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Station, under Captain Duggan, prevented a more serious tumult which might have resulted in a far more extended casualty list.

Miss Edna Diffenbeck of 138 East 104th Street was taken to Flower Hospital suffering from burns, and Jeannette Isaacson of 1,026 Daly Avenue, the Bronx, went to the same hospital. Several of her ribs were broken. Twelve other persons were injured slightly, but were able to go to their homes. Of these Miss Gussie Stein of 163 Essex Street was slightly burned; the others suffered from bruises and cuts or from shock and hysteria.

It was a few minutes after 6 when the train, a northbound local, operated by Motorman George Morgan, pulled out of the Forty-second Street Station. It had hardly started when there was a flash of flame from the trucks under the third car, due to a short circuit. The flames rolled up and about the sides of the car; some one pulled the emergency brake and stopped the train, and then, amid the smoke and flames, a screaming crowd fought its way to the doors of the cars. Most of them were still abreast of the station platform, and exit was easy; but passengers in the front cars swarmed out on the narrow footway beside the track and tried to make their way to safety past the blaze. There most of the injuries occurred.

Meanwhile other trains, moving at short intervals along the crowded line, had been brought to a standstill behind the one that was on fire, and as passengers, staring from platforms and windows, saw the smoke ahead, they, too, began to climb out and try to make their way to safety along the footpath. There was much excitement for many blocks along the line when the police pushed their way slowly through the throngs of fugitives rushing out through the station and gradually brought the crowds to quiet. Firemen extinguished the blaze after no great damage to the car, but it was 7 o'clock before traffic was resumed on the line.

WON'T RAISE RAIL FARES.

New York Central Withdraws Notice of Advance in This State.

The New York Central Railroad Company has withdrawn the passenger tariffs filed with the Public Service Commission on July 31, which showed marked increases in rates between New York City and other points in the State. A letter to the commission requesting permission to withdraw the tariffs stated that a similar request to withdraw like tariffs filed with the Commission for the Second District had been approved.

The action of the railroad follows the action of the commission on Aug. 3, when on motion of Commissioner Charles S. Hervey the tariffs were ordered suspended until Sept. 30. On Aug. 15 the commission will begin an investigation of the proposed increases.

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Thistle's Drivers and Brassies and Horn's Irons, $1.49
Canvas Golf Bags, 98c to $8.89
Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

For Tennis:

Wright & Ditson's Racquets, $1.19 to $6.94
Horsman's Racquets, $1.19 to $6.94
Balls, $2.88 to $4.49 doz.
Racquet Presses 69c to $1.98
Racquet Covers, 29c to $1.49
Marking Tapes, $3.74
Nets: for single courts, $1.64 and $2.97; double courts, $1.89 to $4.89
Tarred Nets, $5.94 and $9.49
Tennis Posts, $1.24 to $2.97
Markers: Wet, $14.89; Dry, 98c to $4.89

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Hammett's Planisphere—Showing the principal stars visible for every hour in the year 89c
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Easy Star Lessons—*Richard A. Proctor* $1.79
Astronomy with an Opera Glass—*Garrett P. Serviss* $1.34
How to Know the Starry Heavens—*Edward Irving* $1.58
Half Hours with the Stars—*Richard A. Proctor* $2.24
In Starland with a Three-Inch Telescope—*William Tyler Olcott* 89c
A Field Book of the Stars—*William Tyler Olcott* 89c
A Beginner's Star Book—*Kelvin McKready* $2.24

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By Sarah Johnson Cocke.

Clark Howell of The Atlanta Constitution says: "I have devoted the last two evenings to reading 'The Master of the Hills.' I completed it last night, and am writing immediately to thank you for the wonderful work you have done in your charming portrayal of the old Southern civilization before the Civil War, and particularly to commend you for your splendid insight, and your admirable picturization of the life of the Georgia mountaineers—a civilization peculiar to itself and little understood even by our own people."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1917.

THE RESPONSE.

Not in any war in which the United States has ever been engaged has there been such a response to the call to arms as in this one. Those misguided folks who are still occasionally to be found talking about "apathy" and about the need for "arousing the people to a realization of the war" seem to owe their delusion to the lack of that hurrah-boys sort of atmosphere which they somehow regard as necessary. It is like those Presidential campaigns in which the people have quietly made up their minds from the first and in which the politicians lament the condition of "apathy" until a record-breaking vote on Election Day enlightens them.

In previous wars the atmosphere of hurrah and excitement was needed, perhaps, to stimulate a lagging interest and to conceal the sluggishness of the response. It has not been needed in this one. Without any fuss or noise 182,000 volunteers have enlisted in the regular army, bringing it up to 300,000 men. The National Guard, with 300,000 men, was drafted into the Federal service on Monday. The navy, for which men have been volunteering in the same noiseless fashion, has been raised to over 137,000 men, the Marine Corps to its authorized war strength of 30,000, and in the Naval Reserve and the National Naval Volunteers there are 45,000.

There are 800,000 men and more now bearing arms. The draft will add 687,000 more, bringing the number up to nearly 1,500,000, and their mobilization will take place from Sept. 1 to Sept. 5. It is only four months since this peaceful and unprepared nation was forced into the war. In that time it has floated and oversubscribed a war loan of $2,000,000,000. It is a record unsurpassed by any nation, a record which this nation never reached in any of its other wars.

AN AMERICAN QUALITY.

ELIHU ROOT might have declined the Russian mission, for excellent personal reasons. The journey to Petrograd was long and tedious, perhaps not altogether safe. Certainly it was a serious undertaking for a man past the age of threescore and ten. As he advanced beyond that age, CALEB CUSHING appeared to grow fonder of foreign travel and sojourning, of the tasks of diplomacy and public life, but he was an exception. The labor imposed upon the head of the Russian mission was bound to be severe and burdensome, even for a much younger man. Mr. ROOT might have felt, it might have been urged in his behalf, that he had done his full share of service to the State and the nation, that after a long life of arduous professional toil, crowned by performance of the even more exacting duties of high office, he was entitled to ask that this demand for new service be made upon some man who had less completely earned the right to repose and ease.

It was, too, a most difficult undertaking, in which full success was hardly to be expected. We may be sure that that very fact largely influenced Mr. ROOT's acceptance. The country felt that this was a task for its most distinguished statesman, that ELIHU ROOT was pre-eminently fitted to undertake it. The challenge of difficulty, of obstacle, of the untried, the unknown, the uncertain, was one very likely to prevail with a man like Mr. ROOT, to be decisive. But in accepting the mission he acted quite in the American way, he displayed the characteristic American quality of willingness to serve, of readiness for public service, at whatever personal sacrifice. It is the spirit that has prompted the enlistment within a few months of more than 180,000 men in the regular army, the spirit that prompts the hundreds of thousands of young men who will accept service under the selective draft. When there is work to be done, the American worker is ready.

These considerations will not be absent from the minds of Mr. ROOT's fellow-citizens as he returns to the city where his life has been spent, the city that is so proud of the many distinctions he has won. The value of his service in Russia, to Russia and to this country, cannot yet be measured. Undoubtedly it has been very great. There was no thought that he and his fellow-members of the Commission could within a few weeks mold Russian thought and action into American form, the Commission did not seek to do that. Its purpose was, first of all, to assure the Russian Government and the Russian people of our sincere friendship, of our sympathy with their endeavor to establish the rule of the people for the people where so lately an autocrat held sway, and of our hearty good wishes for their success. That in itself was a service to the Russians, it laid the foundation for relations of amity and mutual respect between the two nations. But Mr. ROOT did speak words of wise counsel to the Russians. Like Admiral GLENNON addressing the sailors of the Black Sea, he put before them thoughts to the expression of which they listened with interest and profit. Principles, views, aspirations which they had not heard expressed by their own leaders were presented to their minds by Mr. ROOT in an American way, in a different way because he came from another land where they had been the outgrowth of long experience. KERENSKY's influence, KERENSKY's authority, were undoubtedly strengthened by the visit of the American Commission, and it is upon the wisdom, the courage, and the leadership of that statesman that Russia now must depend for its deliverance from the perils which beset it while its liberties were yet so new.

Mr. ROOT and the members of the Commission have full confidence in the future of Russia. They make no concealment of the anxiety with which they view the Russian strayings from the straight path of security and order and wise moderation, but they feel that the heart of Russia is sound, that when it comes to a sober sense of what liberty means, of what restraints free peoples must impose upon themselves, if they would be sure of their freedom and happy in the enjoyment of it, when the path of duty and of security is revealed in a clear light, Russia will take its place among the great nations under government like our own, of laws, not of men, firmly established in order and in freedom. To these great ends in the shaping of Russia's destiny we may feel that Mr. ROOT and his associates on the Commission have much contributed.

FOR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

To run or not to run? That is the question to which Mr. Justice CROPSEY is going to give "careful consideration." He has ten days of consideration yet, if he choose to take them. The petitions begging him to be a candidate for Mayor in the Republican primaries were signed by 31,705 voters. Since these didn't have to take the trouble to be sworn before a notary, and since the facile yielding of the American right hand to petition signing, almost an automatic action, is only too well known, it is a little surprising that Mr. JACOB LIVINGSTON's industrious colporteurs didn't reap richer sheaves of names. They are not all Republican names, at that. Their geographical distribution is hidden as yet. We are not permitted to know how rigidly the message of the faithful was confined to Kings and Queens, how far Manhattan and the Bronx allowed themselves to share in the call.

Senator CALDER got 134,000 votes in Kings County last Fall. Numerically and mathematically, Justice CROPSEY's signers are scarcely impressive. Here is matter for careful consideration.

Then, Justice CROPSEY, if he decides to run, will not run on personal grounds. A man with thirteen years on the bench before him doesn't step off and court defeat without some other than a personal motive. What is to be the reason of the act of self-sacrifice to which the signers of the petitions beckon him? Is it for the greater good of the city that Tammany should have a better chance once more to rule and loot it? Is it for the greater good of the Republican Party of New York that a part of it should revive the policy of complicity or alliance with Tammany?

Pending the result of Justice CROPSEY's careful consideration, Tammany is as happy as a housebreaker who hears that the policeman will be off his beat on the night of his intended exploit. No more very respectable, highly delectable candidates. No more high moral camouflage. The Grand Worthy Guard of the Temple of Virtue in East Fourteenth Street is "optimistic." He wants a straight Tammany man nominated. No more paltering with respectability and decoration. If Justice CROPSEY will run, why, the Tiger isn't a harmless, necessary house cat, but the same old ravening, royal tax-eating Tiger from the Tigris.

THE MISSING 500,000.

In the installment of his forthcoming book printed yesterday in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, ex-Ambassador GERARD furnishes an interesting addition to the story of his most celebrated interview with Herr ZIMMERMANN. That was the interview, shortly after the sinking of the Lusitania, in which ZIMMERMANN alleged that the United States did not dare do anything against Germany because there were 500,000 German reservists in America who would rise in arms, to which GERARD made his well-remembered retort. Mr. GERARD now completes the account of that spicy conversation as follows:

> I also called his attention to the fact that no German-Americans making use of the American passports which they could easily obtain were sailing for Germany by way of Scandinavian countries, in order to enlist in the German Army. I told him if he could show me one person with an American passport who had come to fight in the German Army that I might more readily believe what he said about the Germans in America rising in revolution.

Perhaps ZIMMERMANN believed that the reason the 500,000 did not "come to fight in the German Army" was that they were waiting to start that revolution in the United States. If he did, it was another Kultured hope gone wrong.

FRIENDS OF GERMANY IN THE CAPITOL.

The People's Council gave a characteristic and an illuminating performance in Washington Thursday. By false representations, a member obtained from Senator CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the use of its meeting room in the Capitol. Under pretense of holding an innocent conference of "a few citizens and members of Congress" the use of the room was obtained for a meeting of this German Peace Party, for such is the People's Council, one of the long succession of societies of German propaganda and anti-American purposes that have had their hour in the patient United States.

Thus by deception the place where the National Defense bill was made was turned into a shelter of sedition. The selective draft was denounced as "infamous" and "an organization for murder." One pacifist, whose genius has been transmitted to a son lately arrested for refusal to register, demanded the impeachment of Mr. WILSON. Congressmen were threatened with defeat at the polls if they refused to repeal the Selective Draft act. The sin and shame of sending Americans to "fight Europe's battles" were comminated thunderously. In short, the language of some of the speakers was such as invites violence in a crowd and the intervention of the police. Heard in the Capitol of a nation which is bending all its energies to a war of self-preservation, the insolence of these anti-patriots seems almost incredible.

Themselves of little importance, the names of some of them are familiar only by the evil, easy notoriety of their opposition to the will of the American people. It is well, however, that their desecration of the Capitol should focus public opinion upon the so-called People's Council. That represents the people as much as the Three Tailors of Tooley Street were "we, the people of England." It is a union of pacifists and Socialists to bring about a German peace and to retard or prevent the victory of democracy, humanity, and international law. While the German Chancellor talks of a "powerful peace" and sends telegrams capable of only a Pan-German meaning to Pan-German leagues crying for annexations, the People's Council repeats the old, stale, false patter of "no annexations." By its attempt to repeal the Selective Draft act, it is palpably seeking to weaken the military power of the United States and aid Germany.

If in either house of Congress there are men who will consent to further this German game, the country knows what to think of them, as it knows what to think of the People's Council. That in itself is nothing. It is simply a vehicle or a tool of the small but motley and noisy anti-American element, the American abettors of Germany. When our soldiers get into action in France, these persons will have to learn a little discretion. The voice of sedition, the voice of treason, will not then be heard tolerantly in the Capitol or anywhere else.

LABOR OPPOSING THE COMMON INTEREST.

The Council of National Defense announces the appointment of a Labor Adjustment Commission on the same day that the necessity for it is put beyond doubt by strikes against the public welfare, and even against the specific interests of labor. The proposal is to give Government contracts only to those employers and workers who will agree to abide by the Commission's findings upon the merits of differences about conditions of employment. It is mandatory that the Commission shall act in cases concerning 1,000 workers, and discretionary in smaller cases, whenever the intervention of the Department of Labor has failed to pacify the disputants.

The need for such action is shown by conditions at the cantonments. Strike orders were issued affecting hundreds of men, with possibility of affecting thousands. Inasmuch as there was a jurisdictional quarrel between unions, it is not possible that labor should be entirely in the right. From one point of view labor is in the wrong. The demand is that only unionists shall work for the Government, although the unions themselves disagree as to which sort of unionists are entitled to the work. The demand that private employers shall not employ any workers upon terms mutually agreeable is at least arguable or contentious, whatever may be the merits of the closed shop as covering the right of labor against the lawful rights of all. But the advancement of that principle as applicable to the Government, because contractors for Government work are the employers, cannot be admitted. President ROOSEVELT settled that issue in his peremptory manner. There are unionists at Washington in Government employ, but they are held in restraint in most of the departments, and do not monopolise Government jobs. The Brotherhood of Carpenters does not hesitate to say publicly that it intends to unionise every cantonment now building.

Such a strike, SAMUEL GOMPERS says, is contrary to the agreement between himself, for the federation, and Secretary BAKER that there should be no strikes during the war without opportunity for adjustment. But, as it happens, this strike was against a union which does not acknowledge the jurisdiction of the federation. The carpenters at work were disfellowshipped by the federation over a jurisdictional dispute as to whether these carpenters had an exclusive right to work on docks. The ironworkers then chartered the dock carpenters, and the federation revoked the charter of the ironworkers. These outcast unionists may be in the wrong. They are the cause of the demand, objectionable in principle, that only one sort of unionists shall work on cantonments. There is no quarrel over pay, for the non-federation unionists are getting $50 to $60 weekly for work which can be done by anybody who can drive a nail or use a saw. It is because the pickings are so rich that there is such rivalry for their exclusive possession. There will be small local sympathy with the carpenters' unions, for the reason that there is a court record of one of their factions having entered into an agreement with their employers to exclude all products of nonunion labor from use in New York. That is the unusual case of a combination of labor and capital for monopoly. Now the demand is for a monopoly of Government work, not for bettering the condition of labor.

This is not a time when there can be sympathy with any set of men excluding other men from work, on whatever ground. There is work for all, and there is urgency for Government work on behalf of all. When the demand is that the Government shall suspend the law which protects all workers impartially in their lawful occupations, patience fails and labor puts itself in the wrong. The disapprobation of this strike by the federation sufficiently qualifies the strikers and strengthens the federation's claim to act for reasonable organized labor. On the other hand, the refusal of federationists to work beside other workmen also claiming union standing raises an issue which cannot be settled by yielding the point in this particular case. That is the adjustment which was made yesterday. It will be an agreeable disappointment if this easiest way does not raise new difficulties.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Summers Easily Tolerable.

So strong was the impression made on the minds of most New Yorkers by the high temperature and high humidity of last week's first four days that a good many of them are talking quite sincerely of this Summer as having been marked by weather exceptionally hard to bear. Even such a day as yesterday, which stands far from alone in closely approaching seasonable perfection, will not do much toward removing this belief.

It is a peculiarity of human nature, at least in this part of the world—probably it is different in Kerguelen Island, Tierra del Fuego, Scotland, and other like regions—that good weather is taken as a matter of course and soon forgotten, while bad weather counts as a grievance to be long remembered. Great storms and "Big Winds" even get recorded in the encyclopedias, but there are few records anywhere of the longest stretch of weeks in which matters meteorological were in exact accord with the prevailing taste in any given locality. To complain of this would be useless, but it is unfortunate for the reputation of New York City, among other places, as a place of Summer residence.

That we do have here, almost every year, one, and sometimes two or three, periods of more than tropic heat cannot be denied, but these afflictions rarely continue longer than the four days of the last one, and then comes a weak or so of reparative coolness, and so we get a good start for running through the next hot wave. Great numbers of people have a subconscious, if not a conscious, appreciation of these facts, for though New York is not usually listed among the American Summer resorts, it is in reality quite the most popular of them all, and no small fraction of its Summer visitors come from parts of the country claiming to have a better climate—and proving it so far as concerns thermometrical highs and lows.

This Summer the city seems to be crowded as never before, for it not only contains more than the usual number of strangers—if anybody is a stranger in New York—but large numbers of New Yorkers who are wont to spend a portion of the heated term elsewhere are now remaining, for one or another reason, in town. Both classes have their reward in the diversity of urban comforts, amusements, and opportunities, and it would be commendable if they were to admit oftener than they do that New York isn't at all a bad place in which to pass even the whole of a Summer.

Chances of Survival In Warfare.

For the widely current belief that the casualties in this war are greater than those of any previous conflict there is only one basis—the vastly larger number of men who are engaged in it. That does make the total death list sufficiently appalling, but it does not prove that the soldier now in arms has a smaller chance than soldiers ever did before to survive till peace returns. As a matter of fact, the statistics are all the other way, and, while it would be absurd to deny that any participant in this war may be killed or wounded, the ratio of those who escape both fates is probably larger than ever before. Certainly it is larger than it was in our civil war or in the Napoleonic wars.

The comparative figures were recently given in full by M. TARDIEU, the French Commissioner, and he was able to demonstrate not only that the armies of today lose fewer men in proportion to their sizes than was formerly the case, but that, as regards the forces fighting for the Allies, their losses are now less than at the beginning of the war and are steadily growing smaller. That is because the offensive is now everywhere in the hands of the Powers antagonistic to the Central Empires, while the latter are on the defensive, and it is the defense that suffers most from artillery fire and the offense that is most protected by it.

All this is easily available information, yet certain people are industriously promulgating the assertion that enrollment in our army is practically a condemnation to death and that the young American who sails for France might as well take a last farewell of his friends and relatives, for he will never see them, or they him, again. The motives for this sort of talk are chiefly two—the pro-German propagandists do it in the hope of delaying or minimising additions to the number of Germany's armed enemies, and our own pacifists and conscientious objectors do it in order that their arguments may be echoed and supported by cowards and slackers of all kinds. One never hears from the members of either class that in the first six months of 1917 the French lost in killed and wounded only 4.5 per cent. of their forces in the field, and never a word about the new sanitation that protects the soldier almost entirely from what formerly were perils more to be dreaded than bullets or shells.

Fighting at Home or Abroad.

Even parrots would tire in time of saying that, while they were willing to fight for their country at home, they would not take part in war abroad. Certain human beings, however, are more persistent, and never a day passes without at least a few people getting into the papers as making this wildly absurd statement. It comes occasionally even from the South, where, almost more than anywhere else, there should be a realizing sense of the advantage that lies in keeping war in the enemy's country and out of one's own.

But of course this silly protestation is made, not because of a special dislike for fighting abroad, or any special preference for doing it at home; it is the result of something between a hope and a belief that there never will be any need to fight here and that therefore it is quite safe to promise to be a militant patriot if it comes. No such promise deserves the slightest confidence, and those who utter it are little better than open enemies. They may not be exactly against their country, but obviously they are not for it, and between those two attitudes of mind there is no easily measurable difference.

The rightness and wrongness of war do not depend on where it is waged, but on its motives and objects. When the excellence of those is granted or can be proved, the man who really is willing to fight for his country's cause infinitely prefers, if he be of ordinary intelligence and he possibly can do so, to keep the war away from his home.

OBJECTOR'S CONSCIENCE.

He Might Put All Responsibility for Making War on His Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you are publishing correspondence on the subject of the "Conscientious Objector," and as this letter is not a private one but intended for publication, I feel free to send you a copy of it for wider publicity.

BOYD VINCENT,
Bishop of Southern Ohio.

Cincinnati, Aug. 8, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

Cincinnati, July 30, 1917.

Rev. Frederick Lynch, D. D.,
Secretary Church Peace Union,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Dr. Lynch: I gladly give you my views as to the claims and treatment of the conscientious objector.

1. I take my stand, to start with, on the principles so clearly enunciated by the old Massachusetts militia law of 1758, viz.:

> It is the essential property of a free government to depend on no other soldiery but its own citizens for its defense. So in all such free governments every freeman and every freeholder should be a soldier. A freeman that is no soldier does as much as in him lies that he should be no longer free. It is base not to be allowed to bear arms in his own and his country's defense. It is perfidy in a free citizen not to be willing to bear arms.

2. All of which translated into modern American means this: That any man who has been willing, with a perfectly cheerful conscience, to sit down and enjoy the blessings of liberty, peace and prosperity in a free and reunited country—blessings which have been won for him by previous wars and the blood of others—has no ground for conscientious objection to a succeeding war necessary to preserve those very blessings for him and for the rest of mankind.

3. The conscientious objector has a right to his opinions on war in general and to his objections and even actual opposition to a particular war—just as much as the pro-Germans had—until the Government declares war. Then it is his duty just as conscientiously to obey the powers that be, as having been ordained of God, and to serve his country if called on, and so to put the responsibility of the objection raised by his individual conscience on the collective conscience of his fellow citizens as represented by the Government.

4. In case of actual war such as the present one, he is entitled to declare his objections and ask for exemption from military service, for other and non-combatant service, until the Government needs him in the field; and then he ought to be made to do his share of just such military service, like any other citizens, for he owes the same debt of gratitude and loyalty as they; and if he is not willing to acknowledge and pay this debt in the way the Government asks it of him, then he ought to get out of the country into some other country not so well worth fighting for.

Sincerely yours,

BOYD VINCENT.
Bishop of Southern Ohio.

For Soldiers Deafened in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The soldiers who are deafened in the war must be taught lip-reading, and they must go through a period of vocational readjustment at least, if not in many cases vocational re-education. It is a pressing need that these soldiers should be recognized as war cripples, and be given the same economic consideration that such men will have.

The New York League for the Hard-of-Hearing has offered a corps of teachers of lip-reading to the American Red Cross, and it is now making a study of the subject of war deafness from its educational, vocational, social, and economic aspects. Statistics upon the number of soldiers deafened during these three years of war are very few. The league will be most grateful for any such statistics which TIMES readers may have, or any suggestions as to how to procure such figures. Information, too, regarding the teaching of lip-reading to deafened soldiers and their vocational re-education will also be appreciated. The office of the league is at 37 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Plans are under way in several cities for dealing with deafened soldiers, but such plans will not meet with the encouragement which is their due until the hard-of-hearing man receives his quota of serious attention.

EUNICE HUNTER CLARK.
New York, Aug. 7, 1917.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

Why the Powers Might Hesitate to Give Back the Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now and then some one suggests that the influence of the United States should be used to secure the return to Germany of her African colonies when the war is over. Just before the war began Henry Holt & Co. brought out an American edition of a very interesting book of travel, "A Wanderer's Trail," by A. Lofton Ridger, who shows himself an accurate and impartial observer, with no disposition either to praise or blame on purely national grounds. He made a trip through a long stretch of native African territory, in an effort to enlist native laborers for work in the mines. Let me quote a few sentences from his observations:

> The police force of the Bechuanaland Protectorate (British) consists of 180 men, all told. Of this number 130 are natives, the remaining few being Britishers. The annual cost in 1909-1910 was £37,832. * * * Glance for a moment at the adjoining colony of Damaraland. Up to the middle of the year 1905 over £12,500,000 had been expended on the colonization of that territory, practically every penny on the pacification of the natives, which has resulted chiefly in their extermination and expulsion from the country. There must be in Damaraland more hundreds of troopers than there are single ones in Bechuanaland. Thousands of natives have been shot down, and such a steady exodus of Hereros has been going on during the last few years that the country is becoming almost denuded of its labor.

After criticising Japan and Portugal for copying Germany's mistake in confusing colonization with military occupation and expressing the opinion that they should have learned wisdom from Cromwell's bloody "victories" in Ireland, he adds that he is not denying the possible material success of this military method, but protesting against its indefensible spirit.

> "I wonder if the Germans in Germany know," he says, "that a track of bones stretches from the copper mines of Otavu through the waterless deserts to Lake Ngami, the bones of those who preferred death in a desert to life in their own country under German rule. That is what militarism has done for Damaraland!"

And that is the kind of life to which some among us would have us use our influence at the close of this war to condemn the hapless natives who have temporarily been relieved from its grinding oppression, through the fortunes of war! Who has heard of any of these natives taking up arms in defense of their German overlords? If there is any mercy in the hearts of the allied nations now fighting against Germany that is not a mere sham, it will display itself first, when victory comes, not in the spreading of downy cushions for Germany to fall upon, but in doing the little that is possible to soften the hard couch of the outraged women, the orphaned children, the widows, the crippled workingmen, the beggared families, with which Germany's lawless and brutal ambition has filled Europe during the past three years. If the wisdom and justice of the Allies cannot find a better solution of the problem of the African colonies than to turn them over again to Germany, with the soil of all Europe soaked in the blood that tells of the cruel contempt of Prussian militarism for the rights and lives of others, the outlook for the future of mankind is hopeless indeed. To the proposal of an international responsibility for the African colonies wrested from Germany, France and England, the two countries most directly concerned, can well afford to listen. It may turn out to be the one happy thought so far uttered on the subject. But to turn them back again to Germany, even to a Germany rid of the Hohenzollern, would be wholly inadmissible.

W. H. JOHNSON.
Granville, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1917.

Two Wars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States is engaged in two wars: an external war with a world-mastering autocracy, as impersonated by Germany, and an internal war with the seditious wreckage of Europe, here come ashore, as impersonated by the socialistic revolutionary.

The first, the forces of supreme concentration, would weld the world into a steel-bound spoon to be used for the feeding of the Teutonic peoples by the Man Dominant, who has laid hold of them in the name of God; the second, the forces of extreme disintegration, would shatter the organized powers of society so that out of the fragmentation of its accumulated savings as represented by property they shall be free to satisfy themselves.

The organized concentration of social power made necessary to resist the one is resented by the other because it fortifies the citadel of representative government against both. Thus the autocrat, sword in hand, and the socialistic revolutionary, torch within reach, are joined for the destruction of the world's self-governing commonwealths, the one conspirator knitting loyalty within the abodes of democracy, the other smashing in their doors. Preparative government must crush not one but both to be safe.

How long, O Sir, will my fellow-Americans continue to permit the enemy within to stab our cause to death?

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.
New York, Aug. 9, 1917.

Corporation War Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know of two corporations, each having the same capital invested and each making about $200,000 this year. A will pay over $100,000 in taxes; B about $18,000. Why? Because A made less than 8 per cent. during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, while B made the same profit as it is making now. Thus A is penalized for the years of struggle, while B is rewarded. A took work at a loss to keep its organization together and provide a living for its employes; B was fortunate enough to be in a business which did not feel the depression.

Is this right? Should these two firms (which are typical of many) not at least pay equal taxes? Why should A's earnings be considered excess profits and B's normal profits? Would it not be equitable to tax all profits above a normal earning on a sliding scale, so that each per cent. contribute a gradually increasing amount to the revenue? In this way the two cases cited would each pay the same amount.

ENGINEER.
Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 7, 1917.

WOODLAND IN WARTIME.

Creeping down the hillside winds a long, white road;
Flashing in the Summer sun a bright bird flies;
Hopping in the dust, behold an old brown toad,
With a world of wicked wisdom in his small, bright eyes.

Who could sing of war and strife on such a day?
That were rankest treason to New England hills;
Treason to the song-bird on that jasmine spray,
And the trickling, liquid melody his small throat spills.

Yesterday I wept at all the mad world's pain,
And tomorrow other sorrows may impart,
But today I thrill to life and love again,
And no hymn to Mars can rise from sad a happy heart!

BEATRICE BARRY.

THE KAISER CONTRADICTS HIMSELF.

His Statement to President Wilson on Russian Mobilization Is Not Borne Out by His Earlier Message to King George.

By STEPHEN LAUZANNE,
Editor of Le Matin and Member of the French Commission.

In the letter written by Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson on Aug. 10, 1914, we find the following passage:

> While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Czar next morning (July 31) to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs I received the telephone messages from H. M. the Chancellor that, in the night before, the Czar had given the order to mobilise the whole of the Russian Army, which was, of course, also made against Germany, whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilised against Austria.

It is not the first time that a similar assertion is made by the German rulers. In an official document issued from Berlin last year we read the following lines:

> History's verdict will not pass over the complete mobilisation of Russian forces, which meant war against Germany.

And in his maiden speech at the Reichstag Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, declared that "the Russian mobilisation was the real cause of the war," because that mobilisation obliged Germany, for her safety, to take military precautions.

Unfortunately, all these assertions—letter of the Kaiser, official communiqués, speech of the Chancellor—are entirely untrue, and constitute one of the most audacious and impudent lies. The Germans, who are masters in the art of falsification, may falsify history and geography; but they will find it more difficult to falsify chronology and to prove that a fact which takes place at 10 o'clock in the morning is posterior to a fact which took place at 6 in the evening.

The truth, the undeniable truth which all historians will be obliged to admit, is that the German mobilisation took place before the Russian mobilisation, and this is undeniably proved by German documents.

On July 31, 1914, at noon, took place in Germany what is called the "Kriegsgefahrzustand"—that is, the official proclamation of danger of war. It is the first preliminary measure to the complete mobilisation of the German forces. It took place at noon; it was placarded at noon all over Berlin, announced by special editions of the papers, and telegraphed through the empire. A few hours later, at 4 P. M., the German Kaiser telegraphed to King George of England. (the telegram has been published in the German White Book,) and this is what he says:

> Many thanks for your kind communication. * * * I have *just* heard from the Chancellor that intelligence has *just* reached him that Nicholas, *this evening*, has ordered the mobilisation of his entire army and fleet. He has not even awaited the result of the mediation in which I am engaged, and he has left me completely without information. WILLIAM.

Now this is extremely clear. At noon the Kaiser proclaims the "Kriegsgefahrzustand" and at 4 P. M. he *just* hears that the Chancellor has *just* learned that the Czar has, *in the evening*, ordered the mobilisation of the Russian Army. The "Kriegsgefahrzustand" is therefore undoubtedly anterior to the Russian mobilisation, and undoubtedly the Kaiser lies when in his letter to President Wilson he writes:

> While I was preparing a note to the morning I received the telephone messages from the Chancellor that in the night before the Czar had given the order to mobilise the whole of the Russian Army.

He lies, because he has himself avowed in his telegram to King George that it was not in the morning, but in the evening, that the news had reached him through the Chancellor that Nicholas had just ordered the mobilisation of his army. The Kaiser has indeed telegraphed too much in these tragic hours of 1914, and he has forgotten what he telegraphed, or he has not taken the trouble of comparing his telegrams. To King George he wires that the Russian mobilisation has taken place in the evening of July 31. To President Wilson he writes that the Russian mobilisation has taken place in the evening of July 30. Historians may compare and choose. But what is the value of the assertions of a man who says one thing in a telegram and another thing in another telegram?

But there is something more. In his telegram to King George the Kaiser complains that the Czar had left him "without information." This is another lie, because before mobilising his army the ex-Czar sent four telegrams to the Kaiser of Germany. The last one was couched in the following terms:

> Tsarskoe Selo, July 30, 1914.
>
> To H. M. the Kaiser of Germany:
>
> Thanks for your telegram, which is conciliatory and friendly, whereas the official message presented today by your Ambassador to my Minister was conveyed in a very different tone. I beg you to explain this divergency. It would be right to give over the Austro-Serbian problem to The Hague Tribunal. I trust in your wisdom and friendship. NICHOLAS.

Not only did the Kaiser not answer that telegram, but he suppressed it. And in the official German White Book, giving all the documents about the war, the last telegram of the Czar has disappeared. The reason given by the German officials for suppressing the telegram is the following: They say that it was not interesting!

History will decide if the proposal of the Czar to give over the whole Austro-Serbian problem to The Hague Tribunal was or was not interesting. But it is not necessary to wait for history to decide what degree of confidence must be placed in assertions of the German Kaiser.

[By Courtesy of Otis F. Weed.]

THE SOCIALISTS' MISTAKE.

Might Have Added to Their Prestige by Supporting America's Just War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States did only its international duty, as one of the great world-family of nations, in going to the defense of the weaker nations of Belgium and France, struggling in the grasp of a brutal and criminal conqueror. We Americans would have been selfish cowards and shameful moral delinquents had we shirked this plain duty to humanity and civilization. I am proud of America that she has done this, more so than of any other act in her history, and hope she has established a world precedent, so that always hereafter, whenever any weaker nation is assaulted by a stronger one, every other nation claiming to be civilized, and no matter how far away or detached, will go to its assistance.

This war was declared by Germany at what seemed a favorable moment, with no justifiable excuse at all. There was no good capitalistic reason for it, for the merchants of Germany were already dominating and absorbing the world's trade, and their agents, goods and ships went freely everywhere, even to their rival, England. Germany had the freedom of the seas and rich colonial possessions in Africa, China and the Indian Ocean. Nobody was interfering with Germany, but she simply wanted to be the greatest country on earth and decided to be so by force of arms—as deliberate and cold-blooded a crime as any in the world's history and carried out with unexampled unscrupulousness and barbarity. I have the testimony of a German friend of mine, a man of the highest character, that relatives of his in the German army told him of this plan in 1913, and defended the right of Germany to expand by military attack on France. But I believe also that the war was partly instituted by the Kaiser to break and bleed out the rising power of socialism in Germany which threatened to emasculate his army.

And this peril has not passed. On the contrary, at the time the United States was appealed to by France and England, Germany had not only despised and flouted our rights and those of all neutrals, sunk our ships and killed our men, but she had smothered innocent Belgium, bled France white and had England by the throat through the U-boat menace. It was an S O S that came to us, a cry for help against a ravisher, a thief and a murderer, and the world's liberty and civilisation's cause were at stake. Had we tamely obeyed Germany and kept out of this fray, in six months the Kaiser would have won his war and been the supreme world-lord of land and sea, and orders to us to submit would have come next and very soon. If the Kaiser once gets where he wants to be, no socialism at all in our use of the term will be permitted on earth. On the other hand, if America now enables the Allies to prevail, and Germany is defeated, or induced to overthrow her Kaiser and his autocracy, we shall see a wave of democracy and social revolution sweep the world and measures taken everywhere to insure international peace.

In my opinion, the Socialist Party has made a monumental mistake. Could it have rightly apprehended the situation and thrown the weight of its influence to the nation's support as the party did in Belgium and France, for instance, it might have grown as never before, and been able to take advantage of every situation to point out the necessity and value of Socialist methods to meet the public needs and increase national efficiency in war and peace.

It should at least have left the question of the war to the individual conscience, as it did that of religion. But, instead, the party has placed itself squarely up against the Government, like a cow on a railroad track, helpless before the locomotive. It will not stop the war or conscription, but it will compel the Government to take up its challenge, and to more or less suppress its meetings, papers and literature. It will have less freedom of speech and it will split the party, compelling most of the American members to withdraw and form a new party, thus dividing the Socialist vote and influence. Already its has lost or is losing many of its most eloquent and influential authors and leaders. Was it wise or worth while? It will gain some new members, but these will be mostly anti-conscriptionists, with little interest in socialistic ideals, who will mostly drop out as the crisis passes.

J. WILLIAM LLOYD.
Westfield, N. J., Aug. 4, 1917.

Colonel Roosevelt's Services.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Theodore Roosevelt had gifts which, if availed of by our Government at this time, would be of the highest value to our country, to our allies, and to the cause for which we and they are contending. If he were sent to France for service under General Pershing, or as a member of a commission from this country, to supervise the proper co-ordination of our efforts with those of our allies, his energetic co-operation would at once arouse the utmost confidence and enthusiasm among the leaders and forces of our allies, as well as of the people of this country, and would inspire all to exert greater efforts and aggressive energy toward forcing the war to an issue. His presence in the war zone and active assistance would convince the allied powers that the war will be waged on the part of the United States with determination and energy and with all needed resources. The effect of his strenuous participation would be to shorten the war and insure a righteous peace under such conditions and arrangements between nations as would make for permanent international peace.

Why is he not called upon to serve? Why is he, in a time like this, relegated to inactivity? Let the Government summon him for such service as he can best render to the country. The nation needs him in this hour of its greatest trial. The people want him and will not rest until they see him in a position where he can serve them best. Is it necessary to wait for a greater emergency before yielding?

VOX POPULI.
New York City, Aug. 9, 1917.

Dr. Frissell's Life Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May an old friend of Dr. Frissell be permitted to add his testimony to the value of Dr. Frissell's life and work and to express the sense of sorrow which will come to a great many friends as they learn of his death?

We were together in college at Yale more than forty years ago, and I have followed him in his work with the greatest interest and with knowledge of what he did.

It was a great undertaking for him to succeed General Armstrong, with his national reputation and his great company of supporters of Hampton Institute. No one knew this better than Dr. Frissell, but it was a call to service in a great place where he wants to be, no socialism at all in our use of the term will be permitted on earth. On the other hand, if America now enables the Allies to prevail, and Germany is defeated, or induced to overthrow her Kaiser and his autocracy,

LEGAL STAFF QUITS FLEET CORPORATION

Resignations Ascribed to Dissatisfaction Over Retirement of Goethals.

AMERICA TO CONTROL SHIPS

Reported to be Unwilling to Sacrifice Its Rights in Inter-Allied Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The legal staff of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, most of the members of which were selected by Major Gen. Goethals, who quit recently as General Manager of the corporation, has resigned in a body, and there was considerable agitation today when the news got out. There also was much speculation as to the cause of the action taken.

One report had it that the staff, which included a number of prominent lawyers, most of them from New York, who were working on a volunteer basis, was dissatisfied by the fact that General Goethals had practically been forced out. It is understood that they had been in full accord with his plans, and felt that they were not being carried out by the new régime under Rear Admiral Capps.

Another report was that the staff had said it had no work to do, and that contracts which had been put into shape had not been executed since the retirement of the General, either because the new régime wanted a lower price quoted for steel or for other reasons. The fact that the Goethals plan to build big Government-owned yards for the construction of fabricated steel ships, on which the lawyers had worked, was put on the shelf, at least temporarily, also may have had something to do with the trouble.

Legal Offices Closed.

The offices of the legal staff were closed today. Some of the members left town two or three days ago. At the offices of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation it was stated there was nothing to indicate a lack of harmony or holding up of the program.

The attorneys who quit included Joseph P. Cotton, of Spooner & Cotton, 14 Wall Street, New York; George Rublee, who was named early in the Wilson Administration as a member of the Federal Trade Commission, and was beaten in the Senate by a cliqué headed by Senator Gallinger; Edward B. Burling of Chicago, Charles Howland of New York, and George H. Savage, employed in the office of Spooner & Cotton. Mr. Savage was the only one receiving more than the nominal $1 a year.

When the places of the attorneys are filled and one more member is named for the Shipping Board, the reorganization of the board and corporation will have been completed.

The Shipping Board, it was reported today, had about decided upon a program for commandeering American tonnage on the seas, which would keep the direction of all its shipping entirely in the hands of this Government. This, of course, would be accomplished in cooperation with the Allies for the most successful prosecution of the war against Germany. It would not mean, however, that the United States would enter into any agreement with the inter-allied chartering conference which would give any other nation, such as Great Britain, the upper hand in the determination of policy or freight rates.

These matters were discussed in some detail today at conferences with Thomas Royden of the British Mission and André Tardieu of the French Mission.

American Control of Fleet.

The Shipping Board, it is said, is negotiating along the lines that the United States should have power equal at least to that of any other nation, in the shipping program from this time, especially in view of the fact that, with wartime construction, this country in a reasonably short time will have a great merchant fleet on the seas.

A proposal under the terms of which the American Government would have become a member of the inter-allied chartering conference was said to have been dropped when it was discovered that American ships caught on the other side of the Atlantic without coal would have been subject to British regulations, which might force them into the British carrying trade. Before the United States entered the war a number of the American vessels which received coal in British ports were compelled to carry British cargoes.

It was said today that negotiations had reached a point where definite action in connection with the commandeering power might be exercised within a very short time.

An understanding as to rates probably will be reached within a few days and will be put into effect as soon as the Shipping Board requisitions American ships now on the seas. The arrangement will call for allied control of neutral tonnage and a freight scale for neutral ships no higher than that enforced by allied owners.

Rutgers Registrar Weds Secretly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 10.—Luther H. Martin, Registrar of Rutgers College, today started on his wedding trip. He announced that he had been married secretly on May 8 to Miss Mariane Ricardo of Brooklyn. The wedding was not known even by his relatives.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

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COLONEL WANTS CURB ON GERMAN PRESS HERE

Says Dr. Meyer Missed One Point in the Conversation He Revealed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 10.—Colonel Roosevelt today urged that steps be taken immediately to muzzle the German-American press in this country, his remarks being made during a discussion of his alleged conversation with Dr. Kuno Meyer last year, which the latter is giving in his own version in Germany.

"Kuno Meyer's statement is substantially correct, with this exception," said the Colonel. "I did not say that an Austrian-German victory would entitle them to compensation and indemnities, or to form a Middle Europe federation under German aegis.

"What I said was that if Germany was victorious she would undoubtedly exact the utmost limits of compensation and indemnity she could wring from all of her adversaries, including the United States, and I added that she would take them from the United States, whether we went to war or not. I also said that if the Germans won a complete victory they would not only establish a Middle Europe federation in which Austria-Hungary, as well as Turkey and Bulgaria would be vassal States, but also Holland and Poland. By the way, I never mentioned England in connection with Holland.

"Mr. Meyer and his wife called on me in May, 1916, just after I had spoken at Chicago on April 29 and at Detroit on May 19 and about two months after the publication of my book entitled, 'Fear God and Take Your Own Part.' What I said to him was what I said in those speeches so far as Germany and German-Americans and the duty of this Government is concerned.

"He is right in saying that I stated that if Germany were beaten and I had any say I should do all in my power to see that conditions were made such that Germany would not again be able to repeat what she has done.

"Dr. Meyer in his article, in which he commits the gross impropriety of detailing our confidential talk, shows that my forecast was entirely correct, that if Germany won she would with ruthless brutality seek to reduce her opponents, including ourselves, to utter helplessness, and to establish her dominion over the world.

"This is our war fought for our vital interests. Now let every man and woman in this country strain every nerve so that at the earliest possible moment every ounce of our giant strength will be prepared and used to gain victory.

"As one first step, I trust that Congress will pass a law refusing to allow any newspaper to be published in German or in the language of any other of our opponents while this war lasts. It is all very well to stop The Appeal to Reason and similar Socialist papers, but at the same time let us make the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and other Germans papers talk in a language ordinary Americans understand—so we shall all know just what they are saying and doing."

WEDDINGS NEXT WEEK.

Miss Buckner to Wed Virginian—Miss Eilbeck to Marry on Thursday.

The marriage of Miss Mary Olive Buckner, daughter of Thomas A. Buckner, Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Mrs. Buckner of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, and William Lawrence T. Royall of Richmond, Va., will take place on next Saturday at 4 o'clock, and the reception will be held at Brentmoor, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Buckner. Miss Buckner will have no wedding attendants. Mr. Royall, who is in the Coast Artillery, is in the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

The marriage of Miss Helen Cary Perthwaite Eilbeck, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. John Herbert Eilbeck of New York, and James H. Carll, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Carll of Garden City, L. I., will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 16, at 309 North Broadway, Yonkers, by the Rev. Oscar F. R. Treder, Dean of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City. Mr. Carll will leave the Plattsburg Training Camp the day before the wedding. Miss Eilbeck's only attendant will be Mrs. Jesse Wasserman. Thomas D. Stillwell is to be the best man. The wedding ceremony will be followed by a reception which the bride's uncle, Herbert M. Cowperthwaite, will give at the old Cowperthwaite homestead.

The wedding of Miss Genevieve Leland Sanford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bayliss Sanford of 35 East Thirtieth Street, to Lieutenant William F. Phillips, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Phillips of 449 Park Avenue, will take place at 4 o'clock next Saturday afternoon at the "Byways," the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, at Lawrence, L. I. Miss Sanford will have as her only attendant her sister, Mrs. Henry Lawrence Bogert, Jr. Lieutenant Phillips is now at Plattsburg.

BRITISH TAXES QUADRUPLED

They Now Amount to $61 Per Capita of Population.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in a talk with The Associated Press today on "Great Britain's War Expenditure," said:

"In the period from April 1, 1914, to Aug. 4, 1917, the British Government's total expenditure has been $27,378,000,000. Of this total $5,220,000,000 has been advanced to our allies.

"Taxation per head in Great Britain has increased from less than $16 a year before the war to $61 yearly at present. Of this average $61, which every man, woman, and child pays annually to the Government, $60 is collected by direct taxation, namely, income tax, excess profits tax, stamp tax, and death duties or inheritance tax. The other $11 comes from indirect taxation, namely, custom or excise. We are now raising $514,000,000 yearly in direct examination."

TWO DEAD IN MEXICAN DUEL.

Congressmen Fire at Each Other Repeatedly After Political Row.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—After a stormy session of Congress on Thursday, General Castenada, a Congressman, and Colonel Otero exchanged cards for a duel, which took place this afternoon. The affair resulted in the death of both Congressmen.

Reports from the War Department, where Colonel Otero acted before the elections as Chief of Staff, said that both men were wounded by the first shots, but continued firing until General Castenada was killed. Colonel Otero died a few minutes later.

CORTINA FRENCH AND ENGLISH MILITARY MANUAL

By Jean A. Pivert of the French Army. Foreword by Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.

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CAMP AGAIN TODAY IN VAN COURTLANDT

Seventy-first and Twenty-third Regiments Ordered There from Up State.

TO MOVE SOUTH SOON

Marine Corps Is Filled and General Barnett Orders All the Recruiting Stations Closed.

As an indication that the National Guard of New York will move South possibly within a week, the Eastern Department at Governors Island issued an order yesterday directing the Seventy-first and Twenty-third Regiments to concentrate today at Van Cortlandt Park. Both regiments have been doing guard duty up-State. With their arrival in New York today, these regiments will again transform Van Cortlandt Park into a big military camp, as it was prior to the departure of the troops for the Mexican border. Guard officers at division headquarters, however, felt that the stay in New York would last no more than a week, before the whole division would be ordered to move to Spartanburg.

The Seventy-first Regiment until yesterday was stretched over a territory of more than 700 miles, up-State, operating in battalion formation. With the issuance of the concentration orders from Governors Island, the various squads were consolidated as companies, and in company formation moved to the three battalion bases from which they will entrain this morning for Harmon and thence to Yonkers. From Yonkers they will march to Van Cortlandt Park.

The Twenty-third Regiment has been doing guard duty in the Catskills. While the Twenty-third and the Seventy-first are concentrating at Van Cortlandt Park, the Third Infantry at Buffalo will mobilize in Pelham Bay Park, in the Bronx. By bringing the guard organizations together, the War Department will be able to move the division almost en masse to Spartanburg immediately after the National Guard parade takes place.

Although not included in the concentration orders, other sections of the guard were also on the move or preparing to move yesterday. The Third Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, under Major Walter E. Corwin, consisting of Companies I, K, L, and M left the armory in Brooklyn yesterday and entrained at Jersey City for Philadelphia. Col. Ernest E. Jannicky and his staff, together with the headquarters supply company and the First Battalion, will leave today for Richmond.

Division headquarters of the National Guard also heard unofficially from Washington yesterday that when the New York State troops move to Spartanburg, there will be a complete reorganization of the units of the divisions, instead of each regiment having about 2,000 men, the strength of a regiment will be about 3,700. Similar orders have been issued to the guards of other States.

The regular army is making a strong effort to fill its ranks and National Guard regiments which have not yet reached their war strength. Some enlistments were recorded for the artillery branch of the regular army, this branch having been thrown open to volunteers again in order to fill the vacancies which recently occurred by drawing off men from the artillery into other departments of service. Recruiting for the marines was suddenly brought to a halt when Lieutenant Gardner of Marine Recruiting Headquarters received from Major Gen. Barnett a telegram ordering that all marine recruiting stations be closed from today noon. The telegram read in part as follows:

At noon, Aug. 11, close all Marine Corps recruiting stations and allow men welcarned rest. Marine Corps enlisted to its full strength. All reports from recruiting depots and by personal inspection at Paris Island and Philadelphia convince me that the Marine Corps ranks have been filled with a class of men that in physique, education, and spirit compare favorably with any aggregation of young men in the nation.

One year ago the Marine Corps consisted of 346 officers and 10,000 men. Today it consists of 1,000 officers and 32,000 men. The corps has more than trebled during the year, over 700 officers and 22,000 men having been added to it.

I desire that you extend to every individual in your district my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the splendid work done by the recruiting service and for the result obtained. Please extend my thanks and appreciation also to the press and to those patriotic organizations and individuals who have so nobly contributed to the success of the marine recruiting campaign.

In conclusion, General Barnett directed Lieutenant Gardner to reopen all recruiting stations at noon Aug. 22, to accept a limited number of applications, maintaining the highest standard.

MARINE CORPS FILLED UP.

Recruiting Suspended for Ten Days When War Strength Is Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Marine Corps has reached its full authorized strength of 30,000 enlisted men. General Barnett, Major General Commandant, has issued orders suspending recruiting for a period of 10 days, beginning Saturday noon. The service has more than doubled its enlisted strength since the day war was declared.

General Barnett has sent the following telegram to the officer in charge of each recruiting station:

"At noon on Aug. 11 close all Marine Corps recruiting stations and allow men to enjoy well-earned rest. Marine Corps enlisted to its full legal strength. All reports from the recruit depots and my personal inspections at Paris Island and Philadelphia convince me that the Marine Corps ranks have been filled with a class of men that in physique, education and spirit compare favorably with any aggregation of young men in the nation.

"One year ago the Marine Corps consisted of 346 officers and 10,000 men. Today it consists of 1,075 officers and 32,000 men. The corps has been more than trebled during the year, over 700 officers and 22,000 men having been added to it.

"I desire that you extend to every individual in your district my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the splendid work done by the recruiting service and for the results obtained. Please extend my thanks and appreciation also to the gentlemen of the press and to those patriotic associations and individuals who have so notably contributed to the success of the Marine Corps' recruiting campaign. Reopen all recruiting stations at noon Aug. 22 and accept only a limited number of applicants, maintaining the highest standard."

How the Marine Corps has grown in the last year is shown by the following figures:

Enlisted strength a year ago, Aug. 10, 1916	10,332
Jan. 1, 1917	11,732
April 6, 1917	12,144
Today	30,000

The full enlisted strength fixed by act of Congress, May 22, authorized the increase of the corps from 17,400.

Infants—Mothers
Thousands testify
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Upbuilds and sustains the body
No Cooking or Milk required
Used for ½ of a Century
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

ACTORS WIN CONCESSIONS.

United Managers and Equity Association Come to Agreement.

At a meeting of the United Managers Protective Association held yesterday in the organization's offices in the New York Theatre building the contract prepared by committees representing the association and the Actors' Equity Association was ratified. This is the mutual, equitable, uniform contract which the Actors' Equity Association has been working to have adopted ever since its organization several years ago.

The contract was framed by committees from the two organizations at a series of conferences stretching over the last two months. Its terms embrace the important points for which the cators have contended. It contains a clause necessitating the giving of two weeks' notice before discharge or withdrawal from a cast. Half pay at Christmas and Easter holidays, a traditional prerogative of the manager, is done away with, and players will receive full salaries whenever employed. The maximum time a player may be called upon to rehearse without pay is four weeks for dramatic attractions and six for musical shows. A joker included in many old forms allowing the manager to dismiss a player arbitrarily on the ground of not giving satisfaction, a privilege that sometimes resulted in sudden discharge after weeks of service, is eliminated. There are many other minor points, such as the period a manager may hold an actor without providing employment, covered in the contract, but these are the principal ones.

The contract drawn up by the Actors' Equity Association has been used by a number of managers for some time, but the action of the Managers' Association obligates the use of the new form by all members. In the event of disputes arising they will be settled by an arbitration board including members of both organizations.

Marc Klaw, President of the Managers' Association, after the body had taken action said:

"A great many contradictory things have been printed about this matter—a victory for one side or the other—but no such thing happened. There was no sense of conquest in anybody's mind. When the two committees originally met their conferences were marked by great patience and a sense of the mutuality of interests. A give-and-take policy was pursued all the way through, and we are as pleased as the Actors' Equity Association can possibly be over the agreeable outcome."

'MAYTIME' PLANS CHANGED.

New Operetta Will Open at the Shubert Instead of the Casino.

The torn-up condition of Broadway in the neighborhood of the Casino, due to the construction of the new subway, has determined the Shuberts to present "Maytime" at the theatre bearing their name instead of at the Broadway house next week. The date, too, has been changed, and the first local performance will take place Thursday instead of Monday night.

WILL CUT COTTON SPINNING.

Plan to Control British Trade Will Have a Serious Effect.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Cotton Control Board's plan for the future conduct of the cotton trade has been accepted by the Board of Trade because of the present shortage in the supply.

It is estimated that the new scheme, which involves control of the cotton trade, will reduce spinning 40 per cent. The plan will go into operation Sept. 3, when the number of spindles and looms running will be limited to 60 per cent. of the present output for Egyptian and 70 per cent. for American cotton. After Oct. 1 only 60 per cent. will be permitted for both kinds.

Manufacturers who exceed this percentage will be liable to fines. Money raised in this way will be devoted to preventing losses that workers suffer from the fact that they have withdrawn a demand for an increase in wages.

In view of the fact that conditions relating to raw material are better than it had been supposed they would be, the plan is expected to remain in operation for only three months.

Militia Officers to Act in Sketch.

Captain Henry B. Dewey, nephew of the late Admiral Dewey, and several other officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will appear in a sketch entitled "A Day at the Barracks" next Monday night at the Jefferson Theatre in East Fourteenth Street. The soldiers have been commissioned actors to speed up recruiting for the army. They will present the sketch, which includes some military drills, at the Regent Tuesday night, and at the Hamilton the following evening. All three theatres are under the management of B. S. Moss, who is co-operating in the presentation of the playlet.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL MARX, 42 years old, a lawyer of Brooklyn and Manhattan and for many years Secretary of Temple Achim Ahawath, died on Thursday at his home, 239 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HATTIE SMITH KOCH, the widow of Beedle Koch, died on Thursday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry Pflederer of West Neck Avenue, Huntington, L. I., aged 66 years.

Mrs. MARY LOUGHLIN of 290 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home. She was the widow of John Loughlin and a member of St. Teresa's Church of Brooklyn.

CHARLES HENRY LOCKWOOD, a reporter for R. G. Dun & Co. of Manhattan and formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Wednesday at Belgrade Lake, Me. He was 58 years old.

ANDREW ANDERSON, 68 years old, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,217 Church Avenue, Brooklyn. He leaves one son and five daughters.

Mrs. EVELINE REMSON SUYDAM, widow of Winant Suydam, a member of the well-known family of that name in Maspeth, L. I., and for many years a resident of the Eastern District section of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Packard, 1,042 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 89 years.

Mrs. ELIZA BULKLEY ZABRISKIE, formerly President of the Brooklyn Home for Destitute Children, died on Thursday at her home, 878 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year. She was the widow of Dr. John L. Zabriskie.

WILLIAM A. WIGGINS, 75 years old, for over fifty years in the livery business, is dead at his home in Centre Moriches, L. I.

WILLIAM C. HINRICHS, three times Mayor of Millstone, N. J., and formerly for many years in the electrical contracting business in Brooklyn, died on Thursday after a long illness at his home in Millstone, N. J. He leaves a wife.

JACOB C. SEARING, 71 years old, a building contractor, died on Thursday at his home in Orchard Street, Dover, N. J.

Mrs. FRANCES H. THATCHER, widow of Charles A. Thatcher, a former furniture merchant, died yesterday at her home in East Orange, N. J.

The Rev. LOUIS MEYER, assistant pastor of St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, in Ferry Street, Jersey City, died yesterday at the church rectory after a week's illness. Father Meyer was ordained forty-three years ago at Rollinger-Grund, Luxemburg, and came immediately to St. Nicholas's Church. He was 58 years old.

HAROLD WENDELE, President of the Weddle Tea Company, Inc., died yesterday at his home, 24 Gramercy Park, in his fifty-first year. Mr. Weddle started in the tea business at the age of 22, and later formed the company of which he was the head. He was one of the first merchants to introduce India and Ceylon teas into the United States.

Mrs. HANNAH WILSON, one of the oldest residents of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at her home there, in her ninety-second year.

OLE MAY, 45 years old, a soloist in Arthur Pryor's Band, died yesterday at the Long Branch Hospital.

CHARLES W. TALLMAN, 57 years old, a grocer of Plainfield, N. J., died there yesterday.

THE ROYAL OUTLAW
By Charles B. Hudson

A wonderful tale of fighting men laid in the time of King Edward. Not since "Ben-Hur" has such a novel appeared.

New York Tribune: "No person can read this book without gaining a clearer understanding of those times and without being charmed with the vital human interest of the tale."

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E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

KIN OF JOFFRE TO MARRY.

Miss Gladys Reid of Baltimore Betrothed—Other Engagements.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Andrew Melville Reid announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gladys Reid, to Vergil A. Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Lewis of St. Louis. Miss Reid is a cousin of Mme. Joffre, wife of Marshal Joffre, and has frequently been their guest at their home in Paris. She is also a niece of the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands. Miss Reid has been working since the beginning of the war in a hospital in France, and has been decorated by the French Government for her work.

Mr. Lewis belongs to one of the most prominent families in St. Louis, and is a volunteer in the aviation corps.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Fitt announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emma Moody Fitt, a granddaughter of the late Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, to Edward M. Powell of New York, who recently enlisted in the aviation section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. Miss Fitt is a student at Vassar, starting her third year this Autumn. Mr. Powell was graduated from Williams College and Columbia University, and was on the staff of The New York Tribune until his enlistment.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Pierson announced yesterday at their Summer home, at Westhampton Beach, L. I., the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alene Southard Pierson, to Richard H. Sevier, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Sevier of 212 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Sevier was graduated from Rutgers College and the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pierson is Chairman of the Board of the Irving National Bank.

Mrs. Cyrus B. Kitchen of 26 Church Street, Montclair, yesterday announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Tryon Kitchen, to Lieutenant Austin Hanau, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel A. Hanau of Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge. Lieutenant Hanau has just returned from the officers' training camp at Fort Myer.

General Horatio King Ill.

General Horatio King, who suffered a severe heart attack at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George L. Brown, at Ardmere, N. Y., was said yesterday to be slightly better, but because of his advanced years his physicians consider the attack serious. General King is nearly 80 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

POWELL—FILT.—Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Fitt announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emma Moody Fitt, to Mr. Edward M. Powell.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, 1917, Henry Allen, in his 77th year. Services will be held at his late residence, 138 West 77th St., on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

ARMSTRONG.—At Babylon, L. I., Aug. 9, Amanda V., wife of William H. Armstrong, aged 77 years. Funeral services at her late home, Babylon, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Woodlawn Monday at 1 o'clock.

AYRES.—On Friday, Aug. 10, 1917, William H. Ayres, in his 34th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 8,004 Heath Av., Kingsbridge, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.

BEADLESTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, 1917, at Broxton Woods, N. Y., Alfred Nash, son of the late Mary Nash and Ebenezer Beadleston, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

BEADLESTON.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Alfred Nash Beadleston, Company A, in St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. THOMAS DIMOND, President.

CHASE.—Fanny T., widow of Joseph C. Chase, in her 80th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., Saturday, Aug. 11, at 2 P. M.

CUSHMAN.—Joseph Wood, on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, at Cleverly, Bedford Village, N. Y., in the 54th year of his age. Funeral Saturday, 10:30 A. M., at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, West 20th St.

CUSHMAN.—The Chelsea Neighborhood Association hereby publicly expresses its deep regret at the loss of Joseph Wood Cushman, for several years a Director, a tireless worker, alert and responsive to every need of the neighborhood, with which his family has for generations been identified. Heartfelt sympathy is extended to the late Mr. Cushman's family, and the city at large as well as Chelsea shares in this loss of a public-spirited American gentleman, ever proudly aware of his civic responsibility.

BENJAMIN MOORE, President.
EDWARD H. PFEIFFER, Secretary.

FARRIS.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, 1917, Matthew Farris, at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and 72d St. Funeral services at 2 o'clock Saturday, the 11th inst., at August Elcheberg's funeral parlors, 934 8th Av. (near 55th St.)

FRANSIOLI.—Suddenly, Aug. 8, at Oakland, N. J., Margaret Ann Fransioli, wife of the late Augustus C. Fransioli. Funeral services at St. Gregory's R. C. Church, St. John's Place and Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, 11 A. M., Saturday, Aug. 11.

FULLER.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Aug. 9, 1917, Susan W. Funeral later at Corning, N. Y.

GERAHTY.—On Aug. 10, Catherine A., wife of Henry A. Gerahty, 410 Central Park West, in her 58th year. Funeral services Sunday, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M.

GRAY.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 8, Elliott Gray, son of Edith Moxom Gray of New York City and grandson of Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass. Interment at Springfield Aug. 8.

HOLGATE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, Ella H. Holgate, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas H. Holgate. Funeral services at her late residence, 510 East 188th St., on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 10 A. M.

HUDSON.—On Aug. 4th, Amy W., wife of Charles R. Hudson. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1970 Broadway, Campbell's, Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment private.

JACKSON.—On Friday, Aug. 10, Nathlie L'H., daughter of Pearsall B. and Nathlie L'Hommedieu Jackson, in the 5th year of her age. Notice of funeral later.

KISSAM.—Suddenly, Kenneth B. Kissam, Aug. 9, 1917. Funeral services at Kent, Conn., 12:30 Friday.

KLAUBER.—Ellis, at Hartsdale, N. Y., after a short illness, widow of the late David Klauber, in her 64th year, mother of Minnie Fleischner, Belle Cramer, Florence Strauss, and Arthur, Edward and Murray. Funeral services will be held at Temple Emanuel Chapel, Salem Fields Cemetery, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock.

KRONACHER.—On Aug. 10, Myra, daughter of Hannah and the late Isidor Kronacher, at her residence, 953 Fox St., Bronx. Funeral Sunday, 2 P. M.

LANDENBERGER.—On Aug. 9, 1917, Marie M., aged 67, beloved wife of Fritz and mother of Martha Schmidt, Julia, Augusta Boichers, and Fred, Jr. Funeral services at 1:30 Sunday, Aug. 12, at her late home. Interment private.

LEDYARD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 10, 1917, at Syosset, L. I., Virginia, daughter of Ruth Emery and Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., in her 4th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUGHLIN.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, 1917, Mary, beloved mother of Lawrence J., John J., and Winifred Loughlin. Mass for Loughlin. Funeral from her late residence, 296 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Monday, 13th inst., 9:30 A. M., to the Church of St. Teresa, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

MACBETH.—On Friday, Aug. 10, at Southampton Hospital, William, beloved husband of Jessie A. Walker, father of R. W. Macbeth. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MALEY.—Elizabeth Kate Maley, (nee Booth,) beloved wife of Henry A. Maley, at her residence, 29 Grigg Road, Brookline, Mass. Yonkers, N. Y., papers please copy.

MARKS.—Mary Davine, wife of the Rev. Charles A. Marks of Wilton, Conn., on Aug. 9, 1917, in her 65th year. Funeral services Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P. M., at St. Matthew's Church at Wilton.

MERRIHEW.—Suddenly, at Ridgewood, N. J., on Aug. 9th, 1917, Charles Edwin Merrihew. Funeral services on Sunday from his late residence, Ivy Place, Ridgewood, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Albany papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Montclair, N. J., Aug. 8, 1917, Mary Butler, widow of Major John A. Morris. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Weiss, 16 North Mountain Av., Saturday, Aug. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Hebron Cemetery, Lexington (Ky.) papers please copy.

NORTON.—Aug. 8, Edward Reardon Norton, son of the late Mary Louise Allen and Henry Dearborn Norton. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M., Church Heavenly Rest.

NORTON.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 49 Cedar St., New York—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Aug. 8, at Fort Myers, Florida, of Osbert Yate Scudamore, Edward Loudon Norton, No. 331 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

Died.

ORVIS.—Suddenly, at Manchester, Vt., Aug. 9, George Orvis, aged 46 years. Funeral at 4:15 P. M. Sunday.

POINDEXTER.—Suddenly, at Edgemere, L. I., Aug. 9, 1917, Paul Eve, in his 43d year, beloved husband of Marian Fry Montague Poindexter. Funeral services at Fresh Pond Crematory, Middle Village, L. I., Sunday, Aug. 12, at 3:00 P. M. St. Louis, Mo., and Portland, Ore., papers please copy.

PURDY.—On Friday, Aug. 10, Lewis Purdy, son of the late Edward H. Purdy. Funeral services at the home of his brother, Frederick F. Purdy, 811 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, at New London, Conn., Aug. 10, Dr. Henry A. Rogers, Jr. Funeral services at his late residence Monday, Aug. 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

SAWYER.—On Aug. 9, Wallace Sawyer, beloved husband of Alice Burke and brother of Alberta and Lucy Sawyer, at his residence, Asbury Park, N. J. Funeral 4 P. M., Saturday, Aug. 11, Trinity Chapel, Grand and Asbury Avs., Asbury Park.

SCHEUER.—Isaac, on Thursday, Aug. 9, in his 82d year, beloved husband of Lina and beloved father of Charles, Maurice, and Jack J. Scheuer and Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer. Funeral services at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Saturday, Aug. 11, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SMYTHE.—In France of wounds, on Aug. 5, 1917, Henry Hazard, son of Roland M. and Edith H. Smythe of 72 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

STEVENS.—Frederick J., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stevens, after a lingering illness, Aug. 9. Funeral from his late residence, 68 48th St., Corona, L. I., Monday, 2:30 P. M.

TENNANT.—Sarah, widow of George, suddenly, Aug. 8, 1917, in her 68th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,053 Clay Av., New York City, Sunday, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

THAYER.—On Aug. 10, 1917, at her residence, 137 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Jane Harriet, aged 73, wife of the late Joseph S. Thayer and daughter of the late Benjamin M. and Maria Brown. Services Sunday, 3 P. M.

THOMAS.—On Aug. 9, after a short illness, in his seventy-sixth year, Brother Ananias Thomas, for the past forty years a Christian Brother at the New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester, Bronx. Solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul at the N. Y. C. P. Chapel Saturday, at 10 A. M. Interment in N. Y. C. P. Cemetery.

VANSYCKEL.—At Flemington, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1917, Mary J., widow of the late Chester Vansyckel. Funeral service at her late residence on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1917, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WEDDLE.—After a long illness, on Friday, Aug. 10, 1917, at his residence, 24 Gramercy Park, New York City, Harold Weddle, beloved husband of Stella Hansen Weddle and President of the Weddle Tea Co., Inc. Funeral services will be announced later. English and Oakland (Cal.) papers please copy.

WICHMAN.—Suddenly, Thursday, Aug. 9, Harry H. Wichman, in his 28th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 402 West 155d St., Saturday, 8 P. M. Omit flowers.

ZABRISKIE.—On Aug. 9, 1917, Eliza B. Zabriskie. Funeral service at her late residence, 878 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, at 3 P. M.

BOOTH.—John Lancelot, 202 West 86th St., Aug. 8. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BYRAM.—Stephen P., 370 East 149th St., Aug. 10. Funeral services today, 9 A. M.

CONLON.—John Francis, 4,447 Park Av., Aug. 9. Funeral Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.

CONLON.—Lawrence A., 184 East 97th St., Aug. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DALY.—John H., Aug. 9. Funeral 733 East 150th St., tomorrow.

DARRAH.—John, 245 East 62d St., Aug. 9. Funeral notice later.

DOWLING.—Catherine, 110 Bedford St., Aug. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILLON.—Elisabeth, 66 Gouverneur St., aged 87. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KUPFER.—Herman F., 404 East 17th St., Aug. 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Charles E., 85½ Rogers Place, Aug. 8, aged 16. Funeral today.

MONAHAN.—Mary Catherine, 350 Bleecker St. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MUIR.—David, 310 Willis Av., Aug. 9,

ELMER SMITH'S HOME RUN CHARM OVER SHAWKEY BEATS YANKS IN FOURTEENTH

TARDY HOME RUN CONQUERS YANKS

Elmer Smith's Circuit Clout in Fourteenth Gives Victory to Indians by 8 to 7.

MARSANS BREAKS ANKLE

Cuban Outfielder Sustains Serious Fracture Sliding Into Plate in Opening Inning.

If ever a man had reason to entertain a feeling of deep hatred against another man, Bob Shawkey, the Yankee pitcher, is justified in having such dire thoughts against Elmer Smith of Cleveland. Smith smashed one of Shawkey's curves into the grand stand up at the Polo Grounds yesterday in the fourteenth inning of a see-saw, seething argument, broke up a 7 to 7 tie, and won the game for Cleveland by a score of 8 to 7. This is not the first time Smith has treated Shawkey this way. Twice last season when Bob was pitching Smith was injected into the games and broke them up with home runs just as he did yesterday.

The Indians are getting so that they frown on an ordinary one-base hit. Yesterday they got two home runs, two triples, and five two-baggers. Many of these extra-base smashes were due to the St. Vitus dance actions of the Yank outfielders. When they were not getting in each other's way they were getting in their own way.

The Yankees suffered a setback which was even more alarming than the losing of the fourteen-inning rumpus. Armando Marsans, the Cuban outfielder who was recently obtained from St. Louis for Lee Magee, broke his left leg at the ankle in first inning while sliding into the plate. The Cuban will be helpless for a long time. Since coming here Marsans has been hitting the ball and filling up a big gap among the Yankee batsmen. This accident adds another to the Yankees' list, which within the last few seasons has been longer than any club has suffered in the history of the national diversion.

Just about the time that Manager Bill Donovan was consulting a lawyer for a writ of habeas corpus he got a wire from Ban Johnson telling him that he was released from custody. Bill therefore resumed managing the Yanks. Bill was a howling success at managing in the first inning, when the Yankees got six runs, which would ordinarily be enough to win a ball game. Then Cleveland began an uphill fight and eventually knocked Lefty Mogridge out of the box.

While Shawkey was pitching in the seventh, the Indians caught up and went to the front by a score of 7 to 6. Elmer Smith was sent into the game to bat against Shawkey in this chapter, and it was his sacrifice fly to Hendryx which sent Chapman over the plate with the count which shoved the Indians into the lead. Then the Yanks tied the score at 7 to 7 in the seventh, and Shawkey and Coveleskie had an airtight pitching battle until Smith threw a monkey wrench into the Yankee machinery with his homer in the fourteenth.

The Indians loaded up the bases in the first, but got only one run out of it. With one out, Chapman walked and Speaker bounded one over Baker's head. Marsans lost Roth's fly and the bases were loaded. While Peckinpaugh was throwing Harris out at first, Chapman scored.

The Yanks proceeded to hammer Klepfer all over the scenery in their half of the first, but the pitcher took a lot of punishment before he decided to depart. Hendryx got an infield hit and went to second on Evans's wild toss; Maisel rolled to Chapman, who made a lurid heave to Evans to get Hendryx, and all hands were safe. Peck's single to right scored Hendryx. Maisel and Peck turned in runs on Pipp's crack to centre. Pipp counted on Baker's double and Baker romped in when Marsans bounded a two-bagger off the right field wall. Gould then succeeded Klepfer.

High's sacrifice sent Marsans to third and the Cuban then scored his costly run on Walter's sacrifice fly to Roth. It was while sliding home to beat the throw that the Cuban broke his left leg.

Harris opened the fourth with a single and scored on Evans's double to right. In the fifth, with two out, the Speaker sparked a three run into the right field stand. Cleveland knocked Mogridge out of the game in the sixth. Harris smashed a double to centre and scored on Wambsganss's triple to left centre. That was the end of Mogridge, and Shawkey entered the picture. After Evans went out at first, O'Neill lofted a sacrifice fly to Miller and Evans scored.

The Indians thumped Shawkey in the seventh and went into the lead. Graney banged a double to centre and went to third on Hendryx's limpid return of the ball. Chapman doubled to right, scoring Graney. Chapman went to third on Speaker's out and scored on Smith's short sacrifice fly to right. Hendryx making a sad throw to the plate. The Yanks tied it up in the seventh when Hendryx walked, went to second on Maisel's sacrifice, and scored on Pipp's single to centre.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Graney,lf	7	1	3	4	3
Chapman,ss	5	2	1	0	4
Speaker, cf	7	1	2	3	0
Roth,rf	6	1	2	2	0
Smith,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Harris,1b	6	2	2	16	1
Wambsg'a,2b	7	1	2	4	5
Evans,3b	5	1	2	1	1
O'Neill,c	5	0	2	8	1
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	3	0	1	1	4
a Gessling	1	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	56	8	16	42	23

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,rf	6	2	1	3	0
Maisel,2b	5	1	2	2	4
Pipp,1b	7	1	2	12	0
Baker,3b	6	1	1	2	2
Marsans,cf	1	1	1	0	0
Miller,cf	6	0	1	2	0
Pipp,ss	1	0	0	2	0
Walters,c	4	0	1	6	1
Nun'm'k'r,c	1	0	0	0	0
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	1	2
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	0	3
bCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	52	7	13	42	22

a Batted for Gould in eighth inning.
b Batted for Shawkey in fourteenth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Wambsgana, Evans, Hendryx, Marsans.

Cleveland	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	–	8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–	7

Two-base hits—Baker, Marsans, Evans, Harris, Graney, Chapman, Wambsgana, O'Neill. High. Three-base hits—Wambsganis, O'Neill. Home runs—Speaker, Smith. Stolen base—Maisel. Sacrefice hits—High, Maisel, Evans. Sacrifice flies—Walters, Smith. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Shawkey, 1; Gould, 1; Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Klepfer, 6 hits, 4 runs, (failed to retire a batsman;) Gould, 5 and 1; in 7; Coveleskie, 3 and 0 in 7; Mogridge, 7 and 4 in 5, (sent out in sixth;) Shawkey, 0 and 3 in 4. Hit by pitcher—By Shawkey, 1, (Harris.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; Shawkey, 1; Gould, 3; Coveleskie, 2. Time—3 hours. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Dineen.

JOHNSON HAS BUSY DAY.

Blanks White Sox and Scores Two of Senators' Four Runs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Johnson held Chicago to one hit today and Washington won 4 to 0. Johnson had a perfect day at bat, getting a single and two doubles off Faber and scoring two runs. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Foster,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Shanks,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Ellis,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Milan,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Ainsmith,c	3	1	0	1	0
Johnson,p	3	2	2	1	2
Total	32	4	7	27	12

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Leibold,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Weaver,2b	3	0	0	2	0
McMullin,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Collins,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Jackson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Risberg,ss	2	0	0	1	1
Schalk,c	3	0	1	3	1
Faber,p	2	0	0	1	1
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	1	24	11

a Batted for McMullin in ninth.
Errors—Weaver, Jackson.

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	–	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0

Two-base hits—Johnson, (2.) Shanks. Stolen bases—Schalk, Shanks. Sacrifice hit—Judge. Double play—Schalk and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Faber, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 1 hit, 0 runs in 8 innings; Faber, 7 and 1 in 8. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Risberg;) Faber, (Mosoky.) Struck out—By Johnson, 1; Faber, 2. Passed ball—Schalk. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Owens.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Adm. 75c.—Adv.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 8; New York, 7. (14 innings.)
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 4; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 4. (First game.)
Boston, 5; Detroit, 1. (Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 4. (11 innings.)
Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	67	41	.620
Boston	65	40	.613
Cleveland	59	51	.536
Detroit	55	51	.519
New York	52	51	.510
Washington	47	58	.448
Philadelphia	39	62	.386
St. Louis	39	68	.364

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	65	31	.677
Philadelphia	50	44	.532
St. Louis	55	50	.524
Cincinnati	57	53	.518
Chicago	53	53	.500
Brooklyn	49	51	.490
Boston	42	55	.433
Pittsburgh	33	67	.330

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York. (Game starts at 3:30.)
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

RED SOX TRIUMPH TWICE.

Boston Defeats Detroit in Double-Header.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Boston after losing every home game played against Detroit this season won both ends of a double header today, the first by 5 to 4 and the second 5 to 1.

In the first contest the Red Sox trailed until the ninth inning, when Boland walked three men. Hoblitzell then tripled and Hooper singled, four runs scoring.

Ruth drove the ball into centre field bleachers, the longest hit ever made on the grounds and the first time the feat has been accomplished.

The scores:

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Walsh,cf	2	1	0	3	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Hoblitz'l,1b	2	1	1	10	0
Gardner,3b	6	0	1	0	1
Hooper,rf	3	0	1	2	1
Scott,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas,c	3	0	0	6	1
Ruth,p	3	2	1	0	0
aShorten	1	0	0	0	0
bMcNally	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	5	5	27	13

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	3	2	2	2	3
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	2	1	0	1	0
Heilman,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Spencer,c	4	0	0	2	0
James,p	2	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	4	4	23	6

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Scott in eighth.
b Ran for Thomas in ninth.
Errors—Gardner, Scott.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	–	5
Detroit	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	4

Three-base hit—Hoblitzell. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Bush, Veach, Walsh. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double play—Vitt, Young, and Burns, (2;) Vitt and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Boston, 10. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth 5; James, 10; Boland, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 3 hits, 1 run in 7 innings; (none out in eighth;) Boland, 1 and 0 in 2-3; Ruth, 1 and 0 in 6. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, 1, (Veach.) Struck out—By Ruth, 5; James, 1; Boland, 1. Passed ball—Thomas. Time—2 hours 8 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Walsh,cf	3	1	0	3	0
Barry,2b	3	1	0	2	1
Hoblitz'l,1b	3	1	1	7	1
Gardner,3b	2	2	1	0	1
Hooper,rf	2	0	1	4	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	1	5
Agnew,c	3	0	0	5	0
Foster,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	26	5	5	27	7

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Cobb,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	3	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Young,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Yelle,c	3	0	1	6	1
Ehmke,p	0	0	0	0	1
C'ning'm,p	2	0	0	0	3
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHarper	1	0	0	0	0
bJones	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	5	24	13

a Batted for Cunningham in eighth.
b Batted for Mitchell in ninth.
Errors—Bush, 2; Ehmke.

Boston	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	–	5
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–	1

Two-base hits—Veach, Hoblitzell, Burns. Three-base hit—Veach. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Gardner, Hooper, (2.) Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns; Scott, Barry and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 2; Cunningham, 1; Foster, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ehmke, 4 hits, 1 run in 1 inning; Cunningham, 3 and 0 in 8; Foster, 6 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Foster, (Cunningham.) Struck out—By Foster, 5; Cunningham, 2; Mitchell, 1. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

NOYES TOYS WITH BROWNS.

St. Louis Unable to Get Man Past Second, Mackmen Winning 7 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10. — Noyes pitched such splendid ball today that not a St. Louis runner got past second base, and Philadelphia won, 7 to 0.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Jamieson,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Grover,2b	4	0	1	1	6
Bodie,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Bates,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Strunk,cf	3	1	2	3	0
McInnis,1b	4	2	2	13	1
Schang,c	3	1	1	5	1
Witt,ss	3	1	0	1	2
Dugan,ss	2	1	1	1	3
Noyes,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	29	7	9	27	14

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Smith,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	1	6
Sloan,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Austin,cf-c	3	0	0	5	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	4	3
Rogers,p	2	0	0	0	0
Kockp	0	0	0	0	0
Martin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	0
aJacobson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	4	24	11

a Batted for Martin in eighth.
a Batted for Martin in eighth.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0

Two-base hits—Sisler, McInnis. Three-base hit—Bates. Stolen bases—Shotton, Schang. Sacrifice fly—Witt. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler; Lavan, (unassisted). Shotton and Lavan; Grover, Dugan and McInnis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Rogers, 6 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Kock, 2 and 3 in 2-3; Martin, 1 and 0 in 1-3; Hamilton, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Rogers, 3; Kock, 1; Noyes, 4. Passed ball—Severeid. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Connolly.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 6; New London, 2.
New Haven, 4; Springfield, 2. (First Game.)
New Haven, 1; Springfield, 0. (Second Game.)
Hartford, 6; Worcester, 4.
Portland, 6; Bridgeport, 3

GIANTS PROFIT BY ST. LOUIS' MISPLAYS

Seven Errors by Cardinals Make New York Victory Certain—Score 7 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—The Cardinals beat themselves today. All the Giants had to do was lag along and wait for St. Louis misplays. The Cardinals made seven errors and as many more escaped official tabulation. Those usually reliable workmen, Hornsby and Jack Miller, were the chief offenders. The score was 7 to 4 in favor of New York.

The Giants are cleaning up on this trip. Twelve victories and four defeats speak for themselves. Today's triumph makes the St. Louis-New York record for the season eleven wins and three defeats for New York.

Packard fanned Walter Holke in the first with the bases filled. One down, the Giants filled them up on Herzog's hit, Baird's wild throw and Miller's fumble. Fletcher fouled out, Robertson rammed a hit through Miller, sending Herzog home. Holke then fanned.

The Cardinals counted twice in the same inning on two hits and two infield taps. Long's triple hopped off the left field bleacher fence. Betzel bounced one in front of the plate. Long scored and Bruno was on first before Benton got the ball. Miller got a real hit to left, Betzel reaching third. Zim removed Hornsby from the scene. Holke got Cruise's hopper, but Herzog took the throw on the bare hand and muffed it, Betzel scoring. Pauliette hit into a double play.

Burns singled to left in the second inning and tallied on Herzog's triple to right centre. Zimmerman and Fletcher bunched hits in the third. Long and Miller made a double-barreled error on Fletcher's hit and everybody scored.

Cruise drove a hit by Herzog in the fourth and scored on Pauliette's double to centre. The Cardinals then proceeded to pack the bags, but Benton retired Betzel.

Horstman relieved Packard in the third and did well until the seventh. In that inning Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball. Hornsby muffed Miller's throw, and Umpire Harrison missed a play at third. Wilhoit singled to left, scoring Fletcher and Robertson. Holke strolled home after Long caught Benton's fly.

Hornsby and Cruise hammered Benton in the eighth. Pep took third on Walton's third hit and scored on Pauliette's sacrifice fly to Kauff.

Jake May, the San Antonio younster, signalized his debut on the mound by striking out Kauff. He also fanned Holke in the ninth.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	5	1	3	4	4
Kauff,cf	5	0	0	5	0
Zim'man,3b	5	1	1	0	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Robertson,rf	5	1	1	3	0
Holke,1b	4	1	2	12	0
Rariden,c	3	0	1	1	0
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Gibson,c	0	0	0	0	0
Benton,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	41	7	12	27	14

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Long,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Betzel,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Miller,2b	4	0	1	1	6
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	1	2
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Pauletie,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Baird,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	4	0
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	1	0	0	0	2
bSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
May,p	0	0	0	0	1
cBrock	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	4	12	27	12

a Batted for Rariden in seventh.
b Batted for Horstman in seventh.
c Batted for May in ninth.
Errors—Long, Betzel, Miller, Hornsby, (3,) Baird.

New York	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	–	7
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	–	4

Two-base hit—Pauletie. Three-base hits—Herzog, Long. Stolen bases—Burns, Brock. Sacrifice flies—Benton, Miller, Betzel, Baird. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke, 2; Zimmerman, Herzog, and Holke; Miller and Pauletie. Left on bases—New York, 11; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 1; Horstman, 1; May, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 12 hits and 4 runs in 9 innings; Packard, 0 and 1 in 1-3; Horstman, 0 and 0 in 4 2-3; May, 0 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Horstman, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; Packard, 1; May, 2. Time—2 hours, 8 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

REDS SHUT OUT BRAVES.

Rudolph Batted Hard and Cincinnati Wins 7 to 0.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Cincinnati hammered Rudolph hard, Allen, who relieved him, was wild, and as a result the locals won today, 7 to 0.

Mitchell pitched excellent ball, and likewise carried off the batting honors of the day. Kelly was ordered out of the game by Umpire Klem after disputing a decision.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Kopf,ss	4	1	0	3	2
Roush,cf	3	1	1	6	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Magee,rf	2	0	2	1	0
Nealis,lf	1	0	0	2	0
Thorpe,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Shean,2b	3	1	2	0	4
Wingo,c	4	0	2	5	0
Mitchell,p	4	2	2	0	1
Total	32	7	12	27	9

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Powell,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Rehg,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Kelly,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Rice,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Konet'y,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Fitzpat'k,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Raw'gs,3b	3	0	0	0	4
Tragesser,c	3	0	0	5	1
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	1	0
Allen,p	1	0	1	0	0
Ragan,p	1	0	0	1	2
Total	34	0	5	16	14

Errors—Fitzpatrick, Tragesser.

Cincinnati	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	–	7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0

Two-base hit—Fitzpatrick. Home run—Shean. Stolen bases—Magee, Rehg, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Magee. Double plays—Rawlings, Maranville, and Konetchy; Shean, Kopf, and Chase; Konetchy and Ragan. Left on base—Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 7. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 3; Ragan, 2; Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 7 hits, 7 runs in 2-3 innings; Allen, 4 and 4 in 8 1-3; Ragan, 1 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Allen, (Kopf.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; Allen 1; Ragan, 1; Mitchell, 2. Wild pitch—Allen. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	6	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	–	10	12	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	69	43	.616
Providence	63	44	.589
Baltimore	64	46	.582
Toronto	64	46	.582
Rochester	61	46	.570
Buffalo	47	63	.427
Richmond	44	65	.404
Montreal	42	70	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Rochester at Richmond.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence

New York State League.

Syracuse, 5; Scranton, 1.
Elmira, 9; Reading, 7.
Wilkes-Barre, 10; Binghamton, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Columbus, 2.
Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 3.
Milwaukee, 5; St. Paul, 2.

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DODGERS LOSE IN ELEVENTH

Wolter's Triple Breaks Up Long Game and Wins for Cubs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Cubs and the Dodgers continued battling for fifth place today with all the gusto of pennant possibilities, eleven innings being run off before Harry Wolter tripled with Flack on first. This blow settled Brooklyn and gave the Bruins the game by a score of 5 to 4.

Claude Hendrix, who held the Robins to eight hits, was responsible for ending the contest in the eleventh, for it was his single that helped Flack to get on base.

Pfeffer's error gave the Cubs the lead in the third, when he walked Flack after disposing of Hendrix. Wolter singled, and Doyle's out moved the runners along. Merkle tapped toward Pfeffer, who let it roll through while Flack breezed home.

In the visitors' fourth inning Myers and Stengel opened with singles. Johnston sacrificed, and when Cutshaw slammed to Doyle, Myers was cut down at the plate. O'Rourke came through with a single, marking up Stengel and Cutshaw. The Cubs tied it up on Deal's double, sandwiched in with two outs and Dilhoefer's single.

In the seventh Doyle broke down Hendrix's defense with an error after Cutshaw singled and O'Rourke forced him. Larry missed a slow hopper off Miller's club while O'Rourke went to third. Pfeffer hit to Deal, whose throw caught O'Rourke at the plate. Olson poked a single to centre, Miller counting from second.

The Dodgers raised the edge to two in the eighth on Stengel's triple and Johnston's sacrifice. In the home half Wolter and Doyle banged singles, Merkle sacrificed, and Williams bumped a single into right, both men scoring.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	E
Flack,rf	5	2	2	3	0	0
Myers,cf	6	1	2	2	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	2	5	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	12	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Wolter,lf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Kilduff,ss	5	0	0	1	3	0
Dilhoefer,c	5	0	1	6	0	0
Hendrix,p	5	0	3	0	1	0
Total	43	5	11	33	15	0

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	E
Olson,ss	5	0	1	1	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	0	0	11	2	0
Myers,rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Stengel,rf	5	2	3	0	0	0
Johnston,lf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	0	3	0
O'Rourke,3b	4	1	1	1	3	0
Miller,c	3	1	0	5	1	1
aZ.Wheat	1	0	0	0	0	0
M.Wheat,c	1	0	0	1	1	0
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	40	5	7	33	15	1

a Batted for Miller in eighth.
b Two out when winning run scored.
Errors—Doyle, Olson, Pfeffer.

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NEW YORK MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

THE LISTS HERE PUBLISHED INCLUDE ALL THE ENROLLMENTS OBTAINABLE LAST NIGHT FROM THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN SESSION IN MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, AND QUEENS.

Reports received yesterday from sixty-three Exemption Boards in the city showed that 5,915 men had been examined, and that 2,061 of them had been enrolled in the draft army.

Under the caption "Yesterday's Report" the results of the work in each district heard from are shown. Opposite the word "examined" in each case is the number of men who came before the board for physical examination. Opposite "excused" is the number of men who, because of public service automatically making them unavailable for the draft army, foreign birth, or physical disability, were rejected or excused by the examiners. Opposite "claiming exemption" is the number of men who were found physically and otherwise acceptable for military service but announced their intention of claiming exemption. Opposite "enrolled" is the number of men who were found physically fit and made no claim for exemption when examined and those enrolled as members of the draft army when their claims for exemption were denied or when they failed to respond to notices to appear for physical examination.

In the daily report from any district the number of "enrolled" may be larger than the number of "examined," because those whose claims for exemption have been denied and those who have been posted as failing to appear for examination are included among the "enrolled" on the day on which their enrollment is announced, although they have not come up for physical examination on that day.

It should be noted that many of those claiming exemption may be drafted into the army, their claims being denied, and that others not claiming exemption when declared physically acceptable may file claims for exemption within the period allowed them for this purpose.

The Draft Situation to Date.

	Districts.	Quota.	Districts Heard From.	Accepted to Date.
Bronx	22	4,741	18	1,355
Brooklyn	66	13,848	50	5,271
Manhattan	82	16,463	72	5,887
Queens	15	3,053	12	1,040
Richmond	4	760	4	324
Total	189	38,865	156	13,877

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

P. S. 30, Brook Av. and East 141st St.

QUOTA, 213. ACCEPTED, 39.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 128 | Claiming exempt'n 59
Excused 39 | Enrolled 39

MEN ACCEPTED.

Moore, Michael, 570 E. 141st St.
Butler, Edmund K., 646 E. 136th St.
Hinchey, Joseph, 1 Travis Brother Island.
Duffell, Fred, 590 E. 138th St.
Gans, Nathan, 588 E. 138th St.
Goodman, Morris, 687 E. 138th St.
Deutschmeister, Fritz, 750 E. 136th St.
Lubetsky, David, 358 Crimmins Av.
Hassel, Ernest, 328 Beckman Av.
Haggman, Frank E., 557 E. 136th St.
Kelly, James, 760 E. 137th St.
Karp, Samuel, 688 E. 138th St.
Lechbaum, Charles, 532 E. 147th St.
Lipschitz, Samuel, 1027 Beckman St.
Muir, George, 540 E. 137th St.
Moore, Raphael, 22 St. Ann's Av.
Moskowitz, Ernest, 556 Brook Av.
Miller, Phillip, 410 Willis Av.
Monaghan, Edward, 691 E. 137th St.
Pihl, James, 290 Brook Av.
Rossiello, Nicola, 574 E. 134th St.
Ramsey, William, 1461 Vyse Av.
Sullivan, James, 455 E. 143d St.
Pinzarino, James, 518 E. 145th St.
Schoales, Joe, 469 St. Ann's Av.
Schols, Henry, 484 Willis Av.
Alattson, Ernest, 614 E. 140th St.
Schicke, Charles, 519 E. 158th St.
Solomon, Isadore, 647 E. 138th St.
Schneider, C., 660 156th St.
Von Ohlen, Henry, 380 Willis Av.
Weif, Julius, 546 E. 145th St.
Ungar, Jacob, 576 St. Mary's St.
Just, Joseph, 490 Brook Av.
Hoffman, Hyman, 588 E. 139th St.
Brenner, Moe, 329 Crimmins Av.
Ahearn, William, 574 E. 141st St.
Schierl, Oskar, 504 Prospect Terrace.
Beyer, Frank, 733 E. 193th St.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

1,025 East 165d Street.

QUOTA, 227. ACCEPTED, 53.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 115 | Claiming exempt'n. 77
Excused 36 | Enrolled 12

MEN ACCEPTED.

Schlesinger, L., 974 Aldus St.
Hammer, W., 1,182 Longwood Av.
Lemska, W., 1,014 Faile St.
Fanallo, V., 661 Taylor Av.
Abrahamson, L., 1,016 Simpson St.
Stein, Sol, 962 Kelly St.
Salomonsky, L., 831 Hunts Point Road.
Berliant, A. J., 976 Fox St.
Berliant, S., 961 Rose St.
Shuman, M., 891 Fox St.
Jacobson, A. H., 969 Fox St.
Tedjer, N., 1,078 Longfellow Av.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Frisby and Benson Avs., Bronx.

QUOTA, 216. ACCEPTED, 123.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 4 | Claiming exempt'n 1
Excused 1 | Enrolled 3

MEN ACCEPTED.

Mahoney, Timothy, 1,733 Wallace Av.
Kehlenbeck, Henry, 1,857 Gruger Av.
Warsick, Henry J., 1,002 Taylor Av.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

161st St. and St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

QUOTA, 229. ACCEPTED, 114.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 157 | Claiming exempt'n 42
Excused 62 | Enrolled 47

MEN ACCEPTED.

McGuire, T. H. M., 426 E. 152d St.
Cilnan, Max, Lebanon Hospital.
Griffin, H., 1,036 Id Av.
Marei, Stamlow, 289 E. 156th St.
Jackson, Chas. S., 604 St. Ann's Av.
Grossberg, Percy, 733 Prospect Av.
Bloch, Tinton Av.
Hasslacher, Fred O., 681 Elton Av.
Brider, Thomas, 645 Rae St.
Hortsel, George W., 649 Melrose Av.
Myer, Jay, 1,005 Elton Av.
Feddich, William, 287 E. 153d St.
Gebstein, A., 695 Cauldwell Av.
Jones, Wm. J., Jr., 771 Forest Av.
Lecker, Daniel, Jr., 877 E. 156d St.
Goldowsky, Isidor, 745 Trinity Av.
Birdsall, Theodore J., 812 Westchester Av.
De Roma, Herman, 706 Courtlandt Av.
Calhoun, Jack, E., 1524 St.
Kaufman, Abraham, 765 Tinton Av.
Kropp, Wm. J., 322 E. 152d St.
MacKeever, Joseph, 160 E. 156th St.
Canavan, John, 922 E. 156d St.
Kuttner, Israel, 768 Tinton Av.
Weller, Edward, 631 St. Ann's Av.
Schoen, William, 711 Forest Av.
Keith, William, 701 Prospect Av.
Faulkner, E. P., 290 E. 154th St.
Conries, Harbert, 656 Bergen Av.
Hiffledrecht, William, 563 Courtlandt Av.
Geiser, Andrew M., 1,258 E. 163d St.
Byers, Wm. E., 661 Eagle Av.
Lanigan, Edward, 322 E. 169th St.
Dangenberg, Harry, 760 North Av.
Schusterman, Harry, 749 Trinity Av.
Canavan, Edward, 925 E. 152d St.
Kramer, Otto, 801 E. 156th St.
Murphy, Frank, 540 Westchester Av.
Masterly, John, 510 E. 164th St.
Keteen, William, 771 Forest Av.
Carl, John, 653 St. Ann's Av.
Schilling, Walter A., Pfg 2, 124th St.
Lindell, Emil C., 541 E. 156th St.
Cohen, Herman, 787 Prospect Av.
Lerario, Joseph, 718 Courtlandt Av.
Shirley, Sam, 750 Cauldwell Av.
Whitehorn, George, 633 E. 159d St.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Bronx County Court House.

QUOTA, 224. ACCEPTED, 152.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 117 | Claiming exempt'n 57
Excused 48 | Enrolled 47

MEN ACCEPTED.

Ehmann, Charles H., 2,107 Park Av.
Clark, Clarence A., 917 E. 159th St.
Barrett, James, 220 Courtlandt Av.
Anderson, Thomas, 402 E. 164th St.
Sussilla, Harry G., 961 Cauldwell Av.
Steinke, George B., 941 Elton Av.
Metz, William L., 965 E. 165th St.
Lindquist, Frank, 404 E. 156th St.
De Blunner, Fred, 760 Melrose Av.
Puttistochi, Fericia, 615 Elton Av.
Nelson, Carl B., 492 E. 158th St.
Pacelone, Maxime, 636 E. 156th St.
Anger, Lester, 562 E. 156th St.
Amvacher, William, Jr., 569 Boston Road.
Kloelbaryn, George W., 490 E. 152d St.
Green, Idaler, 1,064 Franklin Av.
Henderson, Lloyd, 280 E. 160th St.
Hughes, William J., 921 Melrose Av.
Obedjohn, John, 520 E. 159th St.
McGinley, Thomas, 232 E. 169d St.
Vonsventure, Robert A., 476 E. 161st St.
Weber, Rudolph A., 876 E. 161st St.
Mershom, Charles, 1,013 Washington Av.
Washington, Chester A., 280 E. 169th St.
Wennick, Sidney, 957 Cauldwell Av.
Paul, Fred M., 392 E. 157th St.
Vanbiesbroe, George S., 410 E. 166th St.
Kennedy, David, 745 Brook Av.
Campese, Frank G., 613 E. 169d St.
Cuebler, Herbert J., 609 E. 169th St.
Sullivan, William F., 529 E. 149d St.
Simonetti, Charles, 2155 Park Av.

BRONX.

Grausch, Philip, 789 Elton Av.
Rauchle, Frank, 3,252 3d Av.
Kasal, Anton, 576 Teasdale Place.
Cavanagh, Emil J., 917 Melrose Av.
Schupp, Andrew, 949 Washington Av.
Gregg, James A., 622 E. 161st St.
Trust, Nicholas, 413 E. 156th St.
Hammond, Kenneth, 416 E. 165th St.
Helne, John, 876 E. 161st St.
Wittendorf, Oscar, 438 E. 159th St.
Haynes, Peter J., 907 E. 164th St.
Zetterbaus, Benjamin, 1,068 Boston Road.
Myniar, Walter, 966 E. 156th St.
Beetleyevski, Frank, 765 Courtlandt Av.
Burnley, Lahman J., 414 E. 162d St.

DISTRICT NO. 13.

1,395 Prospect Av., Bronx.

QUOTA, 211. ACCEPTED, 34.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 12 | Claiming exempt'n 3
Excused 1 | Enrolled 0

MEN ACCEPTED.

Price, Jacob, 1,030 Seabury Place.
Perlewsig, William, 1,167 Prospect Av.
Goodman, Max, 1,432 Crotona Park East.
Breakstone, Israel, 1,458 Wilkins Av.
Schneider, Morris, 1,500 Crotona Park East.
Levitan, Isidore, 1,067 Charlotte St.

DISTRICT NO. 16.

Bronx Borough Hall.

QUOTA, 204. ACCEPTED, 43.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 135 | Claiming exempt'n 96
Excused 28 | Enrolled 14

MEN ACCEPTED.

Walsh, Charles J., 1,972 Crotona Av.
Haggerty, John J., 1,436 St. and 9th Av.
Sheridan, Matthew J., 2,010 Arthur Av.
Mall, Edward, 2,008 Clinton Av.
McGovern, Edward P., 662 Oakland Av.
Suskind, Tyson, 2,117 Tyson St.
Kronick, Sam, 2,016 Belmont Av.
Williams, Samuel H., 1,967 Clinton Av.
Wirick, Edward, 2,714 Daly Av.
Gerhardt, Louis J., 576 East 181st St.
Goide, Russell S., 2,047 Washington Av.
Johnson, Gustaf, 2,109 Daly Av.
Gunter, Frederick A., 2,183 Arthur Av.
Torres, Joseph A., 2,153 Southern Boulevard.

DISTRICT NO. 22.

Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road.

QUOTA, 207. ACCEPTED, 97.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 71 | Claiming exempt'n. 24
Excused 25 | Enrolled 22

MEN ACCEPTED.

Powers, W. J., 280 E. 203d St.
Farrell, Dennis S., 82 E. 196th St.
Lyons, Frederick, 2,049 Bryant Av.
Eldridge, Charles, 279 E. 209d St.
Nelson, Charles, 365 E. 177th St.
Wiebke, Fred L., 219 W. 200th St.
Amanno, John, 190 E. 204th St.
Roemer, W. J., 367 E. 184th St.
Hahn, George W., 2,321 Creston Av.
Rabbit, E. J., 286 Reservoir Place.
Lovenpi, Frederick, 2,042 Briggs Av.
Martin, William E., 101 E. 231st St.
Curtin, Gerald J., 3,349 Decatur Av.
Weir, Eugene J., Jr., 3,328 Hull Av.
Rauh, John A., 363 Mosholu Parkway.
Rook, Charles, Morgan Place.
McAndrews, Philip, 2,778 Morris Av.
Ronan, Thomas O., 517 E. 204th St.
Blakely, Andrew B., 2,623 Sedgwick Av.
McGovern, William, 3,058 Bainbridge Av.
Graham, John, 106 E. 236th St.
Schweitzer, Francis A., 3,522 Hull Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 25.

P. S. 7, York St., Brooklyn.

QUOTA, 177. ACCEPTED, 84.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 135 | Claiming exempt'n. 119
Excused 45 | Enrolled 23

MEN ACCEPTED.

Connell, Joseph, 211 Jay St.
Kelley, Charles O. S., 119 High St.
Mackinics, Stanislaw, 69 Gold St.
Czak, Joseph, 42 Hudson Av.
Rabilasky, Anthony, 49 Hudson Av.
Stein, Max, 248 Adams St.
Lyons, Frederick, 2,049 Bryant Av.
Brown, William E., 646 Franklin Av.
Reid, Cornelius, 962 Dean St.
Briggs, Clarence E., 1,064 Dean St.
Lamb, Richard F., 251 Sterling Place.
Corenzino, Pasquale, 530 Park Pl.
Wojan, Clifford W., 599 Park Place.
Larkin, James W., 462 Prospect Place.
Meyers, John, 547 Sterling Place.
Mullins, Edward, 619 Prospect Av.
Larkin, Walter L., 519 Park Place.
Patterson, Harold J., 366 Sterling Place.
Tietjen, John N., 695 Classon Av.
Brady, James C., 630 Franklin Av.
Hewitt, Robert, 58 Ormond Place.
Reidenriter, George, 697 Classon Av.
Bonzer, John, 673 Classon Av.
Gillen, John F., 467 Prospect Place.
Rives, Robert C., 91 Madison St.
Jones, Arthur R., 985 Atlantic Av.
Hillock, Thomas A., 1,123 Fulton St.
McCarthy, James F., 1,045 Pacific St.
Berwick, Herman W., 434 Prospect Place.
Pflaumer, George C., 752 Franklin Av.
Fitzpatrick, John, 608 Classon Av.
Vigilandi, Angelo, 697 Classon Av.
Witt, Frederick J., 618 Park Place.
Quirg, James P. J., 582 Park Place.
Campbell, John J., 465 Prospect Place.
Cappabianca, Pasquilo, 572 Bergen St.
Schwarz, Fred J., 617 St. John's Place.
Rowan, James A., 380 St. John's Place.
Rugel, Harold, 122 Putnam Av.
Mingino, James, 1,050 Union St.
Farrell, Leo, 31 Madison St.
Britton, Frederick, 152 Lexington Av.
Bristol, Louis, 1,033 Fulton St.
Gallo, Tony, 994 Fulton St.
Kane, William, 399 St. John's Place.
Richardson, Herbert L., 527 Lincoln Place.
Quailey, George J., 1,087 Union St.
Kapps, Joseph F., 661 Classon Av.
Zitzman, Joseph, Henry V., 690 Franklin Av.
Martino, Frank A., 625 Grand Av.
Sandberg, Gustaf, 944 Fulton St.
Swilkey, David, 493 Prospect Place.
Mann, Paul F., 1,102 Dean St.
Ball, George W., 683 Classon Av.
Moulds, Harry H., 349 Eastern Parkway.
O'Donnell, Alexander, 156 Putnam Av.
D'Esposito, Salvatore, 522 Lincoln Place.
Diotes, John G., 483 Franklin Av.
Figg, Frank M., 209 St. James Place.
Wright, Harry T., 882 Washington Av.
Whitelaw, James, 467 St. Marks Av.
Aichman, August C., 5 Broadway, Elmhurst.
Knee, David, 207 St. James Place.
Small, Edward, 1,084 Fulton St.
Rawlins, Kenneth, 1,063 Pacific St.
Baruth, Bernard K., 393 Sterling Place.
Dilgen, Bernard J., 55 Madison St.
Gill, Fitzgerald, 1,083 Fulton St.
Cullehan, Hugh, 570 Franklin Av.
Stith, Joseph, 239 Grand St.
Andrews, Stanislaw, 216 Freeman St.
Bykowski, Bernard, 73 Bay St.
Bantis, John, 1,007 Jamaica St.
Bennett, Daniel, 118 Kent St.
Bomelstein, Henry, 720 Manhattan Av.
Baran, George, 93 Clay St.
Cairns, Hugh, 1,007 Gerardist Av.
Cullen, John, 184 Franklin St.
Colepough, Bruce R., 113 Java St.
Davies, Norman, 1,109 Manhattan Av.
Dalzarde, Edward, 191 Graham Av.
Domrowski, Peter, 199 Manhattan Av.
Dombrowski, Stanislaw, 199 Freeman St.
Fowler, Robert, 153 Huron St.
Gamber, Charles L., 1 New Rochelle, N. Y.
Teckner, Albert, 1,007 Sackett St.
Grobli, Rasma, 232 Freeman St.
Kuepner, Michael, 201 Greene St.
Kuczenski, Fred, 1,049 Manhattan Av.
Kulesar, Gregory, 1,054 Dupont St.
Kersz, Anton, 1,108 Manhattan Av.
Kelly, Charles W., 131 Greenpoint Av.
Lunisk, Eugene, 1,120 Huron St.
Monard, John, 209 Franklin St.
Lessenzynski, Teodor, 169 Greene St.
Langton, John, 44 Commercial St.
Liposka, Alexander, 154 Freeman St.
La Rose, Frederick, 208 Greenpoint Av.
Leach, Charles, 174 Freeman St.
Miskowitch, Stephen, 249 Dupont St.
Malini, Wilmay, 1,053 Manhattan Av.
Mattie, Carl, 209 Orchard St.
McKenna, William, 169 Huron St.
Williams, Gustave, 68 Greenpoint Av.
Matocewicz, Gabriel, 180 Greene St.
Malach, Adam, 208 Greenpoint Av.
Matyeasik, Stanley, 145 Eagle St.
Neuhauser, Emanuel, 1,057 Manhattan Av.
O'Keefe, James, 47 India St.
Rachucki, John, 99 Clay St.
Rusciansch, Tony, 172 Greene St.
Ratowski, John, 257 Oakland St.
Raven, C., 230 Oakland St.
Partenheimer, Adam, 208 Greenpoint Av.
Rafferty, Harry, 599 Manhattan Av.
Schacki, Lawrence, 173 Freeman St.
Sierric, Robert, 186 Franklin St.

BROOKLYN.

Scher, Joseph, 173 Maspole Av.
Smolenski, John, 192 Freeman St.
Spitzer, Louis, 161 Wilson St.
Skok, Max L., 179 Greene St.
Stantlewcz, Peter, 91 Clay St.
Tucker, James T., 111 Huron St.
Walsh, Christopher T., 796 Leonard St.
Walls, James, 153 India St.
Sardonski, Henry, 204 Huron St.
Wrayl, Kohst, 169 Greenpoint Av.

DISTRICT NO. 27.

2,315 Coney Island Avenue.

QUOTA, 207. ACCEPTED, 86.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 96 | Claiming exempt'n 6
Excused 3 | Enrolled 80

MEN ACCEPTED.

Cinebimpo, Luca, 2,732 W. 16th St.
Abatiello, Domenico, 2,912 W. 1st St.
Shaw, Charles Henry, Jr., 1,739 E. 14th St.
Boyles, Charles J., 1911 Avenue Y.
Lauro, Antonio, 1,668 Neptune Av.
Ohrbach, Charles, 17 Edwards Pl.
Cucopulos, Anargyros, 2,367 W. 12th St.
Ecock, J. M. E. Voorhies Av., Sheepshead Bay.
Grossman, Samuel, 2,315 Surf Av.
McCauley, Edwin, 3,240 E. 25th St.
Riker, Albert, 2,802 W. 24 St.
Mandrachias, Philip, 2,860 W. 23d St.
Brummer, W. O., W. 37th St. & Railroad Av.
Migalalu, John, Montauk House, WA 13th St.
Taylor, Leroy, 2,841 W. 27th St.
Frank, Joseph Irving, 2,969 W. 30th St.
Daniel, Herman, 2,543 E. 15th St.
McCulloch, Walter Scott, 2,121 Voorhies Av.
Brennan, Thomas, 2,841 W. 16th St.
Shepard, Lee C., 2,040 Atlantic Av.
Hahn, Albert J., Emmons Av. and Shore Rd.
Granton, Peter P., 2,236 E. 36th St.
Dunn, Harold Waldorf, 1,760 Elmore Pl.
Bianli, A. M., Poppers Plain, W. 17th St.
Manasfields, Ralph, Sheridan's Walk.
Fantinoce, Ralph, 2,717 W. 15th St.
Brollinger, Edward Gustav, E. S. E. 23d St.
Owens, John, Jr., 1,960 E. 14th St.
Redden, George, Neptune Av. and Shell Rd.
Griffin, George Jacob, 2,081 W. 30th St.
Ford, Charles, 2,249 E. 18th St.
Knowles, Alfred W., 2,945 Voorhies Av.
Corenzino, Enrico, 2,856 W. 10th St.
Colognato, Frank, Emmons Av.
Olson, Herman, 2,724 Ocean Parkway.
Vonessacos, Dames, 93 Park Pl., Coney Island.
Spitzer, Louis, 2,109 W. 6th St.
Larkin, Walter L., 519 Park Place.
Patterson, Harold J., 366 Sterling Place.
Tietjen, John N., 695 Classon Av.
Brady, James C., 630 Franklin Av.
Hewitt, Robert, 58 Ormond Place.
Reidenriter, George, 697 Classon Av.
Bonzer, John, 673 Classon Av.
Gillen, John F., 467 Prospect Place.
Rives, Robert C., 91 Madison St.
Jones, Arthur R., 985 Atlantic Av.
Hillock, Thomas A., 1,123 Fulton St.
McCarthy, James F., 1,045 Pacific St.
Berwick, Herman W., 434 Prospect Place.
Pflaumer, George C., 752 Franklin Av.
Fitzpatrick, John, 608 Classon Av.
Vigilandi, Angelo, 697 Classon Av.
Witt, Frederick J., 618 Park Place.
Quirg, James P. J., 582 Park Place.
Campbell, John J., 465 Prospect Place.
Cappabianca, Pasquilo, 572 Bergen St.
Schwarz, Fred J., 617 St. John's Place.
Rowan, James A., 380 St. John's Place.
Rugel, Harold, 122 Putnam Av.
Mingino, James, 1,050 Union St.
Farrell, Leo, 31 Madison St.
Britton, Frederick, 152 Lexington Av.
Bristol, Louis, 1,033 Fulton St.
Gallo, Tony, 994 Fulton St.
Kane, William, 399 St. John's Place.
Richardson, Herbert L., 527 Lincoln Place.
Quailey, George J., 1,087 Union St.
Kapps, Joseph F., 661 Classon Av.
Zitzman, Joseph, Henry V., 690 Franklin Av.
Martino, Frank A., 625 Grand Av.
Sandberg, Gustaf, 944 Fulton St.
Swilkey, David, 493 Prospect Place.
Mann, Paul F., 1,102 Dean St.
Ball, George W., 683 Classon Av.
Moulds, Harry H., 349 Eastern Parkway.
O'Donnell, Alexander, 156 Putnam Av.
D'Esposito, Salvatore, 522 Lincoln Place.
Diotes, John G., 483 Franklin Av.
Figg, Frank M., 209 St. James Place.
Wright, Harry T., 882 Washington Av.
Whitelaw, James, 467 St. Marks Av.
Aichman, August C., 5 Broadway, Elmhurst.
Knee, David, 207 St. James Place.
Small, Edward, 1,084 Fulton St.
Rawlins, Kenneth, 1,063 Pacific St.
Baruth, Bernard K., 393 Sterling Place.
Dilgen, Bernard J., 55 Madison St.
Gill, Fitzgerald, 1,083 Fulton St.
Cullehan, Hugh, 570 Franklin Av.
Stith, Joseph, 239 Grand St.
Andrews, Stanislaw, 216 Freeman St.
Bykowski, Bernard, 73 Bay St.
Bantis, John, 1,007 Jamaica St.
Bennett, Daniel, 118 Kent St.
Bomelstein, Henry, 720 Manhattan Av.
Baran, George, 93 Clay St.
Cairns, Hugh, 1,007 Gerardist Av.
Cullen, John, 184 Franklin St.
Colepough, Bruce R., 113 Java St.
Davies, Norman, 1,109 Manhattan Av.
Dalzarde, Edward, 191 Graham Av.
Domrowski, Peter, 199 Manhattan Av.
Dombrowski, Stanislaw, 199 Freeman St.
Fowler, Robert, 153 Huron St.
Gamber, Charles L., 1 New Rochelle, N. Y.
Teckner, Albert, 1,007 Sackett St.
Grobli, Rasma, 232 Freeman St.
Kuepner, Michael, 201 Greene St.
Kuczenski, Fred, 1,049 Manhattan Av.
Kulesar, Gregory, 1,054 Dupont St.
Kersz, Anton, 1,108 Manhattan Av.
Kelly, Charles W., 131 Greenpoint Av.
Lunisk, Eugene, 1,120 Huron St.
Monard, John, 209 Franklin St.
Lessenzynski, Teodor, 169 Greene St.
Langton, John, 44 Commercial St.
Liposka, Alexander, 154 Freeman St.
La Rose, Frederick, 208 Greenpoint Av.
Leach, Charles, 174 Freeman St.
Miskowitch, Stephen, 249 Dupont St.
Malini, Wilmay, 1,053 Manhattan Av.
Mattie, Carl, 209 Orchard St.
McKenna, William, 169 Huron St.
Williams, Gustave, 68 Greenpoint Av.
Matocewicz, Gabriel, 180 Greene St.
Malach, Adam, 208 Greenpoint Av.
Matyeasik, Stanley, 145 Eagle St.
Neuhauser, Emanuel, 1,057 Manhattan Av.
O'Keefe, James, 47 India St.
Rachucki, John, 99 Clay St.
Rusciansch, Tony, 172 Greene St.
Ratowski, John, 257 Oakland St.
Raven, C., 230 Oakland St.
Partenheimer, Adam, 208 Greenpoint Av.
Rafferty, Harry, 599 Manhattan Av.
Schacki, Lawrence, 173 Freeman St.
Sierric, Robert, 186 Franklin St.

BROOKLYN.

Elder, John Joseph, 857 St. John's Place.
Hughes, George, 190 Troy Av.
Getzer, Albert, Antinary, 605 Lincoln Place.
von Blomberg, Emil G., 1,085 St. Mark's Av.
Cebb, William Henry, 1,109 Prospect Place.
Godnan, Edward, 1,425 Park Place.
Seifert, Henry L., 1,099 Park Place.
Carter, Russell Gardner, 1,444 Pacific St.
Devito, Tony, 1,462 Bergen St.
Geller, Otto O., 1,229 Sterling Place.
Woolfson, Monroe G., 619 Eastern Parkway.
Richter, Louis Fred, 1,737 Bergen St.
Kane, Richard J., 784 St. John's Place.
Webb, William E., 1,299 Dean St.
Higgins, Anthony, Jr., 1,054 Bergen St.
McLeod, Charles A., 1,172 St. John's Place.
Farrell, John B., 793 Sterling Place.
Smith, Edgar Wadsworth, 139 Rogers Av.
Farrell, Richard, 1,917 Park Place.
Corcoran, George S., 1,259 Sterling Place.
Dunne, William Augustin, 1,350 Bergen St.
Tatusig, Jesse, 1,397 Sterling Place.
Meyers, Louis, 295 Albany Av.
Von Glahn, Frederic, 127 Schenectady Av.
Byrne, John J., Jr., 2,102 St. John's Place.
Sniffen, Charles E., 70 Kingston Av.
Fiferino, Genaro, 184 Utica Av.
St. John, Frank B., 1,021 Bergen St.
Ruddy, William A., 1,127 Park Place.
Leary, Malcolm, 824 Sterling Place.
Sander, William, 1,235 St. John's Place.
Ritschy, Donald Percy, 10 Virginia Place.
Law, Raymond, 1,671 Park Place.
McCarthy, Frank W., 1,100 Sterling Place.
Kearns, George A., 627 Nostrand Av.
Redmond, Kenneth, 1,664 Bergen St.
Schroeder, Fred, 196 Rogers Av.
Kenny, Wm. F., Jr., 630 Eastern Parkway.
King, Schuyler, 535 St. John's Place.
Laffey, Edward J., 1,129 Park Place.
Lafferty, William J., 1,424 Atlantic Av.
Gibbons, Emile A., 215 Schenectady Av.
Ryan, John J., 1,565 Pacific St.
Mella, John, 1,890 Park Place.
Elliot, Dewald Ely, 606 St. Mark's Av.
Cridland, T. Herbert E., 779 Lincoln Place.
Parks, Ralph H., 754 St. John's Place.
Kuhlken, Henry P., Jr., 649 Park Place.
McMorrow, Charles, 2,252 Schenectady Av.
Cotter, Maurice R., 859 St. John's Place.
Foale, Sidney H., 691 St. Mark's Av.
Kahrs, Charles H., 866 Park Place.
Levine, Herman R., 1,707 Park Place.
Bascone, Antonio, 1,464 Bergen St.
Robinson, Walter E. D., 123 Schenectady Av.
Hiscox, George E., Jr., 793 St. John's Place.
Brolley, Daniel, 1,231 St. John's Place.
Pinney, Ernest W., 1,405 Lincoln Place.
Bradley, Joseph John, 227 Kingston Av.
Siegrist, William, Jr., 1,639 Prospect Place.
Ledwith, Vincent Joseph, 1,144 Bergen St.
Bustgoot, F. W., 1,256 Sterling Place.
Perrillo, James, 1,059 St. Mark's Av.
Moore, Walter V., 922 Prospect Place.
Tammenhsis, Melville, 1,479 Bedford Av.
Rich, Louis Henry, 1,400 Brooklyn Av.
Peifer, Joseph H., 1,345 Park Place.
Rosecrans, Edward S., 1,350 Bergen St.
Carneralo, Carmine, 1,054 St. Mark's Av.
Lehman, L., 1,239 Sterling Place.
Woodcock, Joseph E., 792 Nostrand Av.
Grady, William, 94 Rogers Av.
Devito, Frank, 1,060 St. Mark's Av.
McGarvey, John G., 1,404 Bergen St.
Woelfle, Henry, 1,431 Prospect Place.

DISTRICT NO. 68.

Arlon Place and Beaver Street.

QUOTA, 179. ACCEPTED, 65.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 106 | Claiming exempt'n 66
Excused 22 | Enrolled 18

MEN ACCEPTED.

Brin, Louis, 180 Varet St.
Lebowitz, Nathan, 182 Varet St.
Schwerkert, Herman, 130 Evergreen Av.
Blum, Charles, 225 Varet St.
Kravitz, Frank, 5 Arlon Place.
Israel, Joseph, 222 Moore St.
Hassong, John L., 91 Jefferson Av.
Hoffman, Charles, 1,139 Broadway.
Grossvik, Louis, 909 Flushing Av.
Cardin, Arthur, 648 Bushwick Av.
Wollman, Herman, 64 Beaver St.
Hewitt, Jesse, 225 Moore St.
Magetle, Henry, 71 Troutman St.
Moditz, Joseph, 28 Melrose St.
Sacco, Nicholas, 71 Jefferson St.
Cambas, Cherbas, 1,071 Park Place.
Antonio, Frank, 252 Boerum Place.
Fisher, Jacob, 163 Melrose Av.

DISTRICT NO. 74.

McKibbin St. and Manhattan Av.

QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, 6.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 2 | Claiming exempt'n 2
Excused 1 | Enrolled 1

MEN ACCEPTED.

Reuter, John, 283 Bushwick Av.

DISTRICT NO. 75.

Leonard and McKibben Sts.

QUOTA, 179. ACCEPTED, 41.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 370 | Claiming exempt'n. 171
Excused 159 | Enrolled 41

MEN ACCEPTED.

Jonen, Charles, 21 Moore St.
Franklin, Morris, 25 McKibben St.
Hackett, John P., 23 Fayette St.
Schoenfeld, Samuel, 35 Bartlett St.
Messina, Frank, 395 Lorimer St.
Stern, Benjamin, 109 Walton St.
Krickelderf, Otto, 161 Lorimer St.
Tucker, Robert, 518 Broadway.
Mariano, Marshall, 527 Ellery St.
Ehrberg, Harry, 27 Fayette St.
Horowitz, Nathan, 29 Bedford St.
Fertmo, Frank, 68 Leonard St.
Roehler, Michael, 22 Bartlett St.
Pasto, Otto, 627 Flushing Av.
Rusbenstein, Morris, 102 Gerry St.
Occilno, Angelo, 28 McKibben St.
Corbogo, Joseph, 1,497 E. 15th St.
Mazzola, Tom, 35 Park St.
Minn, Gahard F., 64 Whipple St.
Lombardo, Angelo, 23 Thornton St.
Millstein, Rotasha, 1,400 Bergen St.
Demartino, Joseph, 333 Ellery St.
Carvillas, George, 26 Humboldt St.
Cherlin, Benny, 258 Lorimer St.
Fedder, Jacob, 303 Middleton St.
Kazmirsky, David D., 18 Leonard St.
Arakman, Isadore, 74 Bartlett St.
Graf, Frank, 536 Broadway.
Rubinowitz, Joseph, 1,000 Broadway.
Kren, Joe, 574 Broadway.
Rakowsky, Joseph, 66 Debevoise St.
Wolf, George M., 196 Middleton St.
Rosenberg, Louis, 20 Bartlett St.
Jacobsen, William, 28 Bartlett St.
Heroni, Sam, 22 Fayette St.
Stefanchik, Stephen, 161 Harrison Av.
Brown, Joseph, 605 Flushing Av.
Buck, Frederick, 70 Harrison Av.
Robin, Edward, 230 Ellery St.
Muckerfuss, William, 137 Walton St.
Meade, William, 658 Broadway.

DISTRICT NO. 85.

P. S. 84, Stone St. and Glenmore Av.

QUOTA, 208. ACCEPTED, 50.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 104 | Claiming exempt'n. 54
Excused 44 | Enrolled 6

MEN ACCEPTED.

Fistel, Abe, 419 Sackman St.
Mankins, Vito, 58 Watkins St.
Tramelli, Jacob, 230 Christopher St.
Stasso, Pasquale, 84 Watkins St.
Arbon, Max, 519 Powell St.
Edelman, Jacob, 530 Powell St.

DISTRICT NO. 88.

Ramsen Av. and School Lane, Brooklyn.

QUOTA, 188. ACCEPTED, 21.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 36 | Claiming exempt'n 50
Excused 20 | Enrolled 10

MEN ACCEPTED.

Suntzenich, Charles, 841 E. 224 St.
Koval, Jacob, 2,035 Bronx Park E.
Heimanowitz, Nathan, 240 E. 51st St.
Hendland, Carl, 5,205 Flatlands Av.
Fine, Louis, 299 Rogerson Av.
Nadler, Abraham, 1,427 Eastern Parkway.
Abramowitz, Nathan, 1,427 Eastern Parkway.
Benase, Lorie, Haven Island.
Kooperman, Benjamin, 290 Riverside Av.
Lefkowitz, Maurice, 1,057 Park Place.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 59.

P. S. 15, Clark and Monroe Streets.

QUOTA, 208. ACCEPTED, 76.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 342 | Claiming exempt'n 62
Excused 28 | Enrolled 17

MEN ACCEPTED.

Place, Percy, 29 Chambers St.
Whitehurst, Vincent, 224 West St.
Harris, William C., 209 West St.
Tray, Peter, 585 Broome St.
Fadden, Charles, 96 Charlton St.
Van Deusen, George, Pier 57, North River.
Rungstead, Paul, 27 William St.
Caffery, John, 218 Waste St.
Isaacs, Sol, 85 Barclay St.
De Martin, Phillip, 206 Spring St.
Klag, Harry, 136 Chambers St.
McDonald, Patrick J., 97 Van Dam St.
Rodup, Peter, 89 Washington St.
Kostig, Herman, 29 Spruce St.
Kasiewski, Stephen, 67 Division St.
Wright, Richard E., 126 Broadway.
Dutcer, Charles E., 150 Broadway.

DISTRICT NO. 60.

1,555 Sixty-Seventh Street

QUOTA, 196. ACCEPTED, 77.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined 297 | Claim'g exempt'n 213
Excused 50 | Enrolled 50

MEN ACCEPTED.

Canade, Frank, 6,218 20th Av.

NEW YORK MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

MANHATTAN.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Hoffman, Frank C., 445 W. 124th St.
O'Reilly, John J., 450 Manhattan Av.
Nagel, Peter, 21 Manhattan St.
Oehm, Robert, 309 W. 115th St.
Riley, John, 507 W. 126th St.
Riddle, William, 877 W. 180th St.
Ohe, Wen Tuoh, 547 W. 123d St.
Murphy, Thomas, 320 W. 125th St.
Kramer, Zarchad, 454 W. 129th St.
Dowd, Michael, 527 W. 125th St.
Donohue, Herbert E., 140 Claremont Av.
Howe, Peter, 4,153 Broadway.
Riedel, Frank, 1,854 Amsterdam Av.
Lynch, Gorham M., 617 W. 113th St.
Giddons, John, 425 W. 124th St.
Gibson, George, 132 Lawrence St.
Leventhal, Jacob W., 548 Riverside Drive.
Rogers, Tim, 500 W. 133d St.
Parham, Louis, 126 Claremont Av.
Cannon, Samuel, 541 W. 126th St.
Arnold, Frank, 514 W. 126th St.
Bloom, William E., 127 Manhattan St.
Callahan, John, 508 W. 132d St.
Lattermen, Robert Glen, 501 W. 124th St.
Lustig, Lawrence, 601 W. 113th St.
Hasse, Henry, 401 W. 124th St.
Owens, Robert, 2,117 8th Av.
Gallagher, Charles A., 53 Manhattan St.
Brancato, Frank, 521 W. 125th St.
Gore, William D., 516 W. 152d St.
Kane, Joseph, 548 Riverside Drive.
Maulick, Charles O., 432 W. 124th St.
Feldsmann, Robert, 3,183 Broadway.
Celentani, Ignazio, 534 W. 113th St.
Hughes, Charles, 512 West 133d.
Walton, Wirt W., 420 Riverside Drive.
Hollinger, Albert L., 420 W. 121st St.
Kisey, Albert A., 541 W. 123d St.
Schlappi, Edward, 541 W. 124th St.
Eggler, Arthur, 13 Old Broadway.
Kotwas, Joseph, 532 W. 131st St.
Schluter, William G., 528 W. 123d St.
Naylor, Benjamin, 70 Old Broadway.
Given, Joseph, 550 W. 126th St.
Rogers, Cormack, 454 W. 124th St.
Flatley, John, 67 Manhattan St.
Nolan, Monroe, 420 W. 118th St.
Nolan, Charles R., 126 Claremont Av.
Blackwell, Horace, 51 Manhattan St.
Breuer, Ernest H., 134 Lawrence St.
Cox, Patrick, 405 W. 126th St.
Padilla, Sabino, 526 W. 113th St.
Murphy, John J., 75 Manhattan St.
Jennings, Percy, 1,466 Amsterdam Av.
Vargas, Edward, 3,136 Broadway.
Swanson, Walter, 127 Manhattan St.
Jackson, Joseph A., 627 W. 118th St.
Lopez, John R., 501 W. 125th St.
Soico, James, 556 W. 132d St.
Cotter, James, 640 W. 123th St.
Gould, Kenneth M., 610 W. 124th St.
McGee, Michael, 1,350 Amsterdam Av.
O'Keefe, Andrew G., 246 Manhattan Av.
Steinman, Bernhard, 522 W. 122d St.
Beck, R. Donald, 541 W. 124th St.
Christianson, Oscar, 2,511 Broadway.
Trafimardo, Emili, 561 W. 132d St.
Nodyne, Frank Lewis, 446 W. 124th St.
Bohner, Andrew C., 543 W. 129th St.

DISTRICT NO. 142.

Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue.

QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 79.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 80 | Claiming exempt'n 30
Excused..... 20 | Enrolled 10

MEN ACCEPTED.

Fürst, Charles R., 443 E. 83d St.
Safranch, Thomas C., 422 E. 85th St.
Delavaran, Gabriel, Jr., 1,275 Lexington Av.
Ichirp, Alfred, 229 E. 88th St.
Glyn, Matthew, 412 E. 87th St.
Moynan, William F., 311 E. 85th St.
Arient, Otto, 210 E. 84th St.
Maruha, Otto H., 104 East End Av.
Berner, Paul, 313 E. 83d St.
Wallace, John, 319 E. 85th St.

DISTRICT NO. 144.

123 Edgecombe Avenue.

QUOTA, 231. ACCEPTED, 113.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 51 | Claiming exempt'n 45
Excused..... 9 | Enrolled 27

MEN ACCEPTED.

Jefferson, Deane, 241 West 143d St.
Henry, Everal M., 100 West 141st St.
Cole, George, 140 West 139th St.
Sing, On, 627 Lenox Av.
Winther, George G., 267 West 143d St.
Jones, Ruben, 101 West 141st St
Lawrence, Sylvanus, 100 West 144th St.
De Vito, Bernardo, 214 West 143d St.
Savage, Hugh, 2,717 Eighth Av.
Johnson, Malvin O., 142 West 137th St.
Oppenheimer, Joseph P., 101 West 140th St.
Sobol, Jack, 247 West 145th St.
Gallis, Frank, 52 Brailhurst Av.
Graziano, John, 214 West 146th St.
Caminsky, Leo, 239 E. 84th St.
Brainson, William, 117 West 141st St.
Weeks, Joseph M., 142 West 138th St.
Moore, Arthur W., 113 West 136th St.
Hoffner, Herman, 281 West 144th St.
Pepis, Max, 148 West 144th St.
McCann, Edward P., 118 West 148th St.
Goldberg, Lester R., 101 West 140th St.
Sobel, Julius, 151 West 148th St.
Crowley, Steven, 309 West 148d St.
Colligan, Jack, 301 West 141st St.
Dunlap, Albert L., 120 West 139th St.
Martin, Edward, 518 West 142d St.

DISTRICT NO. 145.

City College.

QUOTA, 312. ACCEPTED, 119.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 78 | Claiming exempt'n. 43
Excused..... 18 | Enrolled 17

MEN ACCEPTED.

Marcovitz, Louis, 135 Hamilton Pl.
Koegsbald, Egar, 240 W. 149th St.
Hession, James, 2,546 7th Av.
Sahtore, Samuel J., 220 W. 149th St.
Hoey, Alfred E., 407 W. 148th St.
New Urban Chairs, 299 W. 158d St.
Weiner, Hugo, 540 W. 154th St.
Heller, John H., 532 W. 142d St.
Davis, Clarence R., 476 W. 141st St.
Stupp, Frederick A., 1 Hamilton Terrace.
Lewis, George F., 502 W. 145d St.
Kent, Michael, 219 W. 148th St.
Manstream, Arthur, 2,250 8th Av.
Nicholas, Charles, 501 W. 147th St.
Low, Fredick G., 291 W. 147th St.
McDonough, Harry, 426 144th St.
O'Donohue, Florence P., 2,780 8th Av.

DISTRICT NO. 149.

Wadsworth Av. and 183d St.

QUOTA, 201. ACCEPTED, 141.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 146 | Claiming exempt'n 78
Excused..... 39 | Enrolled 29

MEN ACCEPTED.

Green, Henry, 1,035 Wadsworth Av.
Ross, William, 606 W. 207th St.
Doty, Lawrence T., 66 Post Av.
Rasck, Joseph F. P., 202 Wadsworth Av.
Hoffman, Harry, 516 W. 187th St.
Kornbluch, Norman, 1,035 Nelson Av.
Luhrs, John, Jr., 558 W. 189th St.
Costa, Vincent, 570 W. 184th St.
De Matter, Carmine, 2,829 Amsterdam Av.
Sanita, Michael, 2,829 Amsterdam Av.
Melody, James E., 519 W. 183d St.
Beck, John, 559 W. 183d St.
Disk, George, 207th St. and Broadway.
Sterlberger, Arthur, 207th St. and Broadway.
Oberdorfer, Ira E., 661 W. 180th St.
Hernandez, W. D., 705 W. 179th St.
O'Neill, Joseph T., 76 Terrace View Av.
Robertson, W. H., 611 W. 182d St.
Weiss, Max, 2,404 Amsterdam Av.
Klesmer, Irving, 612 W. 184th St.
Neumann, Lester A., W. 209th St. and Seaman Road.
Katzenellenbogen, Hall, 713 W. 180th St.
McGrath, J. P., 613 W. 204th St.
Wolfskul, Albert M., 139 Post Av.
Faust, Fred W., 711 W. 180th St.
Middleton, Claud, 51 Bennett Av.
Senza, John S., 728 W. 183th St.
Mixon, George, 601 W. 179th St.
Smith, George, 537 W. 187th St.

DISTRICT NO. 150.

First Av. and 51st Street.

QUOTA, 153. ACCEPTED, 70.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 102 | Claiming exempt'n 56
Excused..... 16 | Enrolled 32

MEN ACCEPTED.

Lassiter, Chris, 140 E. 99th St.
Daley, Peter, 1,940 1st Av.
Unito, Valentine, 1,073 2d Av.
Szymorski, John, 1,907 2d Av.
Lodmine, Ermine, 1,833 1st Av.
Bonnano, Salvatore, 1,907 2d Av.
Keating, James, 162 E. 90th St.
Kingram, Cornelius L., 167 E. 89th St.
Dascher, Robert, 148 E. 90th St.
Kelly, Thomas J., 239 E. 84th St.
Fuhrmann, James, 342 E. 90th St.
Goetting, William, 338 E. 92d St.
Hayes, Hugh, 255 E. 96th St.
Cooper, Joseph, 1,901 2d Av.
Grant, Anthony, 201 E. 102d St.
Hildrade, Francis, 224 E. 95th St.
Ryan, Louis, 236 E. 94th St.
Meredith, William J., 243 E. 94th St.
Cooper, John, 1,825 1st Av.
Gobert, Frank J., 235 E. 92d St.
Wacker, Henry, 223 E. 89th St.
Gebhardt, Jerome, 189 E. 91st St.
Hoffman, Frank, 1,820 1st Av.
Vaskoy, Cornelius P., 174 E. 90th St.
Duffy, Martin J., 1,813 2d Av.
Casey, Thomas, 228 E. 84th St.
Cooney, Thomas, 1,949 3d Av.
Frederick, William, 148 E. 86th St.

DISTRICT NO. 152.

231 East 104th Street.

QUOTA, 236. ACCEPTED, 46.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 133 | Claiming exempt'n 82
Excused..... 42 | Enrolled 9

MEN ACCEPTED.

McDonald, John, 154 E. 100th St.
Cardenale, Andrea, 251 E. 104th St.
Bonilla, Raul, 241 E. 104th St.
Smith, David, 144 E. 104th St.
Cole, Joseph, 909 E. 163d St.
Wilson, Thomas, 2,020 M Av.
Duffy, Edwin J., 1,954 1st Av.
Cooney, Frank J., 1,951 Lexington Av.
Simmons, Vincent, 157 E. 104th St.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 153.

12 West 111th St.

QUOTA, 142. ACCEPTED, 92.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 3 | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Excused..... .. | Enrolled 3

MEN ACCEPTED.

Lukens, Morris R., 51 W. 11th St.
Tiernan, Silas, 28 Perry St.
Mills, Walter J., B., 46 Perry St.
Wheeler, Floyd, 60 W. 12th St.
Brazer, Ezekiel, 55 W. 111th St.
Wells, Ralph C., 76 W. 11th St.
Flock, Theodore, 267 W. 12th St.
Young, Ernest, 32 W. 12th St.

DISTRICT NO. 156.

Lexington Av. and 106th St.

QUOTA, 215. ACCEPTED, 62.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 14 | Claiming exempt'n 8
Excused..... 3 | Enrolled 4

MEN ACCEPTED.

Cummings, John, 102 E. 107th St.
Cressman, Samuel R., 55 E. 112th St.
Landau, Jack, 54 E. 106th St.
Tack, Samuel, 27 E. 104th St.

DISTRICT NO. 161.

215 East 113th Street.

QUOTA, 314. ACCEPTED, 52.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 23 | Claiming exempt'n 15
Excused..... 4 | Enrolled 3

MEN ACCEPTED.

Cambara, James, 342 E. 112th St.
Goschor, Emil A., 145 E. 113th St.
Weitzman, Solomon, 125 E. 113th St.

DISTRICT NO. 164.

59 East 85th Street.

QUOTA, 196. ACCEPTED, 148.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 81

MEN ACCEPTED.

Levine, Archibald E., 116 E. 78th St.
Andreson, John W., 1,386 Lexington Av.
Macluffe, James H., 112 E. 77th St.
Simon, Joseph, 1,222 Lexington Av.
Bockles, Louis, 1,116 Lexington Av.
Greene, Norton, 1,185 Park Av.
Schleussner, Robert, 1,068 Lexington Av.
Sheahan, William, 108 E. 90th St.
Eklund, Carl, 85 E. 125th St.
Steele, Alvin B., 108 E. 82d St.
Smith, William, 130 E. 82d St.
Davidson, Jesse M., 68 E. 85th St.
Bracken, Thomas A., 1,133 Park Av.
Lowenthal, David, 138 E. 94th St.
Jacobson, Jacob, 64 E. 90th St.
Ketenesk, Francis, 1,129 Madison Av.
Katz, Henry, 1,135 85th St.
McDonald, Walter C., 1,127 Park Av.
Hergemeyer, Frederick W., 1,072 Park Av.
Kocak, Charles, 1,068 Park Av.
Alper, Aaron, 101 E. 91st St.
Candler, Hans J., 955 Park Av.
Curran, Francis, 113 E. 88th St.
Storck, Emardt, 60 E. 90th St.
Rosenfeld, Norman, 1,182 Madison Av.
Sheridan, Joseph F., 1,334 Lexington Av.
Sheridan, Frank, 1,188 Park Av.
Hoormoozis, Homer, 1,176 Park Av.
Moreland, John A., 101 E. 89th St.
Schwartz, Max, 114 E. 97th St.
Lehmann, Jerome A., 1,126 Park Av.
Freeman, Harold S., 70 E. 80th St.
Weill, Milton, 59 E. 89th St.
Jackson, Christopher, 16 E. 80th St.
Kaiser, Milton, 68 E. 94th St.
Senior, Joseph, 74 E. 87th St.
Costello, Michael, 5 E. 81st St.
Agane, Harry G., 1,337 Madison Av.
Rogers, Walter J., 123 E. 93d St.
Kommel, Jacob, 1,331 Madison Av.
Byrns, Michael J., 965 Madison Av.
Wolff, George, 133 E. 93d St.
Bunny, Daniel, 125 E. 90th St.
Ward, Galbraith, 1,018 Madison Av.
Clarkin, Patrick J., 62 E. 94th St.
Monahan, George E., 127 E. 90th St.
Kanzmer, Archie, 1,452 Lexington Av.
Frank, Arthur, 970 Park Av.
Boyd, Ganssevoort M., 24 E. 78th St.
Smith, Andrew W., 1,142 Madison Av.
Schwarcz, Leonard B., 1,245 Madison Av.
Maher, Joseph D., 1,011 Park Av.
Burke, Micnael L., 62 E. 87th St.
Gilligan, John, 1,086 Park Av.
Hess, Roscoe C., 67 E. 90th St.
Roche, Patrick, 9 E. 72d St.
Travnicek, Anton, 72 E. 87th St.
Kuehnel, Otto, 1,330 Lexington Av.
Kennedy, James, 109 E. 87th St.
Silverman, Joseph, 125 E. 95th St.
Wallach, Donald M., 71 E. 92d St.
Ruggeri, Leo I., 58 E. 93d St.
Picks, Robert L., 49 E. 87th St.
Tinhoch, Phillip, 135 E. 78th St.
Cooney, Hugh E., 130 E. 96th St.
Lytle, Samuel, 1,094 5th Av.
Natter, Fred A., 169 E. 85th St.
De Nicolo, Gerado, 129 E. 93d St.
Feldman, Alex, 64 E. 94th St.
Lowenstein, Leo, 8 E. 93d St.
Easterdie, Louis H., 70 E. 80th St.
Rothestein, Leb, 50 E. 86th St.
Levine, Archibald E., 110 E. 78th St.
Anderson, John W., 1,286 Lexington Av.
MacDuffe, James H., 112 E. 77th St.
Simon, Joseph, 1,222 Lexington Av.
Reckles, George L., 1,196 Madison Av.
Green, Nathan, 1,185 Park Av.
Schleussner, Robert, 1,068 Lexington Av.
Sheahan, William, 101 E. 90th St.
Peraz, Victor, 71 E. 86th St.

DISTRICT NO. 167.

107 East 125th St.

QUOTA, 220. ACCEPTED, 154.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 75 | Claiming exempt'n —
Excused..... — | Enrolled 49

MEN ACCEPTED.

Puglia, Vito, 2,025 Madison Av.
Martin, Charles, 20 East 134th St.
Small, Frederick, 60 W. 136th St.
Hunt, Alfred B., 109 E. 126th St.
Mack, Joseph, 2,238 5th Av.
Rews, Rev. John J., 65 W. 138th St.
Pylkas, Eine, 62 W. 123th St.
Ricks, Leonardos S., 2,119 Madison Av.
Holmes, Harrison E., 29 E. 135th St.
Mercer, Howard F., 66 E. 125d St.
Burns, Thomas, 2,026 Lexington Av.
Francis, James, 5 E. 131st St.
Corbett, Maurice J., 49 E. 129th St.
Curry, John F., 60 E. 124th St.
O'Brien, Stephen J., 66 E. 121st St.
Drahkin, Hyman, 62 E. 124th St.
Quinlan, Thomas, 58 E. 133d St.
Suter, Louis, 2,167 5th Av.
Clark, James, 2,195 5th Av.
Daily, Thomas, 72 W. 142d St.
Allen, George R., 55 W. 140th St.
Regan, Thomas, 115 E. 127th St.
Honer, Leo, 54 E. 122d St.
Grant, Joseph M., 55 W. 135th St.
Bensel, Arthur J., 2,218 5th Av.
Hickey, Thomas, 117 E. 130th St.
Lowenthal, David, 138 E. 94th St.
Jacobson, Jacob, 64 E. 90th St.
Ketenesk, Francis, 1,129 Madison Av.
Katz, Henry, 1,135 85th St.
McDonald, Walter C., 1,127 Park Av.
Hergemeyer, Frederick W., 1,072 Park Av.
Kocak, Charles, 1,068 Park Av.
Alper, Aaron, 101 E. 91st St.
Candler, Hans J., 955 Park Av.
Curran, Francis, 113 E. 88th St.
Storck, Emardt, 60 E. 90th St.
Rosenfeld, Norman, 1,182 Madison Av.
Sheridan, Joseph F., 1,334 Lexington Av.
Sheridan, Frank, 1,188 Park Av.
Hoormoozis, Homer, 1,176 Park Av.
Moreland, John A., 101 E. 89th St.
Schwartz, Max, 114 E. 97th St.
Lehmann, Jerome A., 1,126 Park Av.
Freeman, Harold S., 70 E. 80th St.
Weill, Milton, 59 E. 89th St.
Jackson, Christopher, 16 E. 80th St.
Kaiser, Milton, 68 E. 94th St.
Senior, Joseph, 74 E. 87th St.
Costello, Michael, 5 E. 81st St.
Agane, Harry G., 1,337 Madison Av.
Rogers, Walter J., 123 E. 93d St.
Kommel, Jacob, 1,331 Madison Av.
Byrns, Michael J., 965 Madison Av.
Wolff, George, 133 E. 93d St.
Bunny, Daniel, 125 E. 90th St.
Ward, Galbraith, 1,018 Madison Av.
Clarkin, Patrick J., 62 E. 94th St.
Monahan, George E., 127 E. 90th St.
Kanzmer, Archie, 1,452 Lexington Av.
Frank, Arthur, 970 Park Av.
Boyd, Ganssevoort M., 24 E. 78th St.
Smith, Andrew W., 1,142 Madison Av.
Schwarcz, Leonard B., 1,245 Madison Av.
Maher, Joseph D., 1,011 Park Av.
Burke, Micnael L., 62 E. 87th St.
Gilligan, John, 1,086 Park Av.
Hardart, Augustin S., 118 Ascan Av., Forest Hills.
Smith, James E., 10 42d St., Corona.
Pierce, John W., 207 Corona Av., Corona.
Betke, Frederick, 24 Ivy St., Elmhurst.
Puto, Joseph, 110 Plateau Av., Corona.
Di Biasi, Thomas, 11 Saulteli Av., Corona.
Maly, Stanley, 80 Horton St., Elmhurst.
Tujague, Henry A., 35 W. Hayes Av., Corona.
Rejordon, Clarence J., 49 87th St.
Pasquesetta, Carlo, 119 Crown St., Corona.
Liebfried, George C., 110 Hanover St., Elmhurst.
Sako, Edward, 64 Lurting St., Corona.
McInerney, Daniel J., 182 Forley St., Elmhurst.
Bravice, Giovanni, 150 Corona Av., Corona.
Guglielmi, Salvatire, 77 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Tangeman, August, 152 Tiemann Av., Corona.
Gardner, Ramond J., 22 Toledo St., Elmhurst.
Swain, Percy, 101 Duvall St., Corona.
Sharp, James E., 109 Gunther St., Corona.
Stein, Christopher, 175 40th St., Corona.
Battista, Camiso G., 22 Rapelje Av., Corona.
Pieri, Raffaele, 69 Shopelee Av., Corona.
Stone, Robert, 43 Fenton St., Corona.
Grunlaw, Karl L., 31 Edison St., Corona.
Freely, Charles A., 23 44th St., Corona.
Henderson, Frank H., Grand St., Elmhurst.
Fred, Berhold F., 2 Toledo St., Elmhurst.
Thomas, William, 212 Railroad Av., Corona.
Goad, William E., 109 Provost St., Corona.
Honegger, John A., 187 Ivy St., Corona.
Ricar, Antonio, 159 Lawn Av., Corona.
Turner, John E., 68 West Fillmore Av., Corona.
Just, Frederick G., 33 E. Polk Av., Corona.
Savino, Rocco, 25 Lawn Av., Corona.
Maro, Tony, 9 Moore St., Corona.
Blauvelt, Robert E., 139 40th St., Corona.
Lynskey, William T., 59 Willow St., Corona.
Solimeno, Thomas, 116 Opdyke St., Corona.

DISTRICT NO. 176.

Whitestone.

QUOTA, 198. ACCEPTED, ..

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 102 | Claiming exemp'n 60
Excused..... 29 | Enrolled 15

MEN ACCEPTED.

Gydeski, S., Willetts Point Rd., Whitestone.
Sellers, J. J., 20 South 11th Av., Whitestone.
Schneider, J. C., 20 13th St., Elmhurst.
Gill, Martin, 181 Lincoln St., Flushing.
Farber, B., 68 Farrington St., Flushing.
Havens, Thomas, 31 Madison Av., Flushing.
Baecker, Fred, 14 15th St., College Point.
Dondero, F., 74 Washington St., Flushing.
Bilski, Wladystar, 66 Amity St., Flushing.
Deerr, Lois, 217 3d Av., College Point.
Gray, William, 902 6th St., College Point.
Alfano, Vito, 18 Farrington St., Flushing.
Paluma, Paul, 13 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Fitzgerald, C. J., 25 W. Amity St., Flushing.
Seagrives, G. B., 67 N. Prince St., Flushing.
Yariokosta, John, 72 Bradway, Flushing.
Farano, Nicola, 46 Grove St., Flushing.
Brugger, R., 126 15th St., College Point.
Pugsley, H. R., 27th St. & 15th Av., Col. Pt.
Field, George, 219 11th St., College Point.
Backer, G., 44-48 34th St., College Point.
Barthel, Valentine, 515 5th St., College Point.
Hilbert, J. E., 106 Congress Av., Flushing.
Miraglia, A., 26 15th St., College Point.
Pagalenis, Peter, 361 4th Av., College Point.
Nelson, Harry G., 116 Broadway, Flushing.
Stowe, Roy A., 148 29th St., Whitestone.
Balzar, William, 67 3d Av., College Point.
Larkin, Frank K., 143 Broadway, Flushing.
Wainwright, G. E., 226 16th St., College Pt.
Bobst, J. F., 235 13th St., College Point.
Freygang, J., 460 3d Av., College Point.
Wick, S. N., 76 Farrington St., Flushing.
Sheridan, T., 316 14th St., College Point.
Steinwand, C. A., 761 5th Av., College Pt.
McClure, J. R., 26 6th Av., Whitestone.
Kress, Adolph L., 16 15th St., College Point.
Jones, Elmer F., 54 Grove St., Flushing.
Mosolene, D., 183 Lawrence St., Flushing.
Jones, R., 16 Linneas Place, Flushing.
Fahr, J. A., 30 8th Av., Whitestone.
Kirchner, Otto, 206 11th St., College Point.
Carraher, J. F., 115 Washington St., Flush'g.
Henrich, J. A., 218 10th St., College Point.
Connolly, John S., 75 10th St., Whitestone.
Zapf, Adolph E., 11 Nth Th Av., Whitestone.
Gerhart, J. L., 107 High St., College Point.
Kennedy, Robert J., 7 Linneas Pl., Flushing.
Lehmann, Bernard, 2 90th St., Beechhurst.
Harrington, D. J., 45 No. Prince St., Flush'g.
McNamara, H. J., 7 W. Bradford Av., Flush'g.
Grieve, F. L., 8 Linneas Place, Flushing.
Schuithtes, D., 816 19th St., College Point.
Bauer, C., 54th Av., College Point.
Panzarella, P., 21 So. Prince St., Flushing.
Tuffin, W., 218 3d Av., College Point.
Besanist, J., 218 9th 11th Av., Whitestone.
Lenardo, John, 11 Grove St., Flushing.
Johnson, Nicolas, 22 Bonard, Whitestone.
Ruskka, J., 237 12th St., College Point.
Wimmel, H. F., 29 No. 14th St., College Pt.
Dy Angelo, Dante, 46 Grove St., Flushing.
Webber, Walter D., 55 145th St., College Pt.
Straub, Frank J., 752 6th Av., College Point.
Otto, R. W., 14 10th St., College Point.
Pennisi, J., 13 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Cerdo, N., 21 Prince St., Flushing.
Carroll, John, 104 12th St., N. Y. Nav. Sta.
Miller, Charles, 225 11th St., College Point.
Zimmerly, F., 141 Washington St., Flushing.
Bryant, C., 63 E. 9th St., Whitestone.
Franck, C., 8 So. 14th St., College Point.

DISTRICT NO. 181.

327 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, Queens.

QUOTA, 191. ACCEPTED, 43.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 71 | Claiming exempt'n.. 31
Excused..... 24 | Enrolled 10

MEN ACCEPTED.

Baillie, Walter W., North Denison Av., Rockaway Park.
Gaul, Philip H., 1,806 Remsen Av.
Murphy, Joseph, Hotel Pierce, Far Rockaway.
Roberts, Iver W., Mott Av. and White St.
Lace, William J., 343 Broadway.
Barker, Edward J., 7 North Pier Av.
Mahoney, James, 58 North Chase Av.
McGinnis, Charles J., Grove St.
La Brun, Jacques, 40 Bay View Terrace.
Dolloch, Robert, Greenlock Hall, Far Rockaway.
Boughey, Howard, 179 Kingsland Av., Corona.

QUEENS.

DISTRICT NO. 171.

Bryant High School, Long Island City.

QUOTA, 182. ACCEPTED, 128.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 6 | Claiming exempt'n 1
Excused..... 2 | Enrolled 3

MEN ACCEPTED.

Cornstock, Robert R., 318 Crescent St.
aHansen, Olle, 167 Beebe Av.
Ehrman, Martin, 826 Prospect Av.
Di Pari, Ciro, 322 Crescent St.
Bowles, James E., 99 Borden Av.

DISTRICT NO. 175.

Court House, Elmhurst, Queens.

QUOTA, 201. ACCEPTED, 139.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused..... | Enrolled 139

MEN ACCEPTED.

Halewski, Peter, 128 Jackson Av., Corona.
Mele, Michael, 52 Rapelje Av., Corona.
Freund, Tobika S., Grand St., Elmhurst.
Kaczmarek, Stanislaus, 159 Way Av., Corona.
Kroliasz, H. W., 54 Van Pelt Av., Elmhurst.
Boughey, Howard, 179 Kingsland Av., Corona.

QUEENS.

Andelschot, John Jr., Cornegie Av.
Olsen, Alex G., 152 Remington Av.
Schwan, John, 4 North Storm Av.
Hensen, Anton S., 16 Maple Place.
Wiehe, Herbert, 44 Sheridan Boulevard.
Crowley, Denis, Crescent Av.

DISTRICT NO. 182.

Woodhaven.

QUOTA, 209. ACCEPTED, 118.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 323 | Claiming exempt'n. 118
Excused..... 47 | Enrolled 69

MEN ACCEPTED.

Quinn, J. W., 170 Union St.
Vollmer, H., Jr., 178 Maple St.
Guiliano, A., 4,361 Beaufort Av.
Oristenda, E., 4,073 Jamaica Av.
Schmidt, A., Frost Av.
Fraser, E. A., 226 Quien Av.
Lawrer, H. E., 4,289 Sutter Av.
Carlin, J. A., 1,115 Portland Av.
Roberts, F. W., University Place.
Jacobson, H. W., 630 Walker Av.
Gargiulo, A., 327 Atlantic Av.
Haas, G. E., 64 Oxford St.
Ruggiere, F., 4,356 Jerome Av.
Coona, A., 811 Beaufort Av.
Delhn, W. H., 745 Diamond Av.
Nixon, G., 835 Vanderveer Place.
Levy, S., 15 Haven Place.
Zuch, H. A., 4,818 Ashland St.
Corsrin, W. S., 4,016 Brandon Av.
Powell, E. F., 333 Ferry St.
Chapman, B. F., 730 Ocean View Av.
Eusain, N., 2,352 Jamaica Av.
Mahnken, T. E., 632 Hatch Av.
Mico, S., 1,832 Ocean Av.
Halligan, C. W., 4,284 Ridgewood Av.
Schell, F. C., 549 Boyd Av.
Koehler, J. M., 1,027 Welling St.
Meisel, M., 1,228 Jamaica Av.
Plunkett, G. W., 1,812 Briggs Av.
Benjamin, S., 2,120 Jamaica Av.
Setz, A. F., 207 Oxford Av.
Enchmann, J. F., 708 Vanderveer Place.
Mest, J. A., 45 Columbia Av.
Horne, F. B., 728 Diamond Av.
Furrer, J., 134 First St.
Lattria, S., 42 Kimball Av.
Amendolare, D., 508 Ocean View Av.
Rohea, C. F., 2,184 Clinton Place.
Heller, G., 1,100 Jamaica Av.
Luciano, V., 4,245 Jerome Av.
Ripperger, C., 617 Ocean View Av.
Soahn, F., 141 Syosset St.
Strochein, T. E., 90 Vanderveer Av.
Chan, C. H., 839 Vanderveer Place.
Dackry, N., 1,160½ Syosset St.
Ruoff, J., 2,212 Clinton Place.
Swaringer, F., 2,183 Ocean View Av.
Diefenbach, W. A., 391 Ocean View Av.
Wishbitski, M., 1,213 Clinton Place.
Riess, A. J., Jr., 128 Cameo Place.
Kinsella, E., 2,853 Jamaica Av.
Lake, Walker, 88 Corona Av., Corona.
Calvo, Charles F., 110 Plateau St., Corona.
Viet, George, Jr., Shell Road, near Junction Av., Elmhurst.
Lewis, Harold E., 42 43d St., Corona.
Rokos, William, 42 42d St., Corona.
Tobin, John B., 4 Barking St., Corona.
Pitts, Ernest L., 83 85th St., Corona.
Wicks, Edward, Jr., 5 Highland Av., Corona.
Peranti, Peter, 231 Corona Av., Corona.
Worth, Hunting C., 63 Burns St., Forest Hills.
Wagner, Joseph L., 30 Darvall St., Corona.
Stepp, Alfred E., 120 Strong St., Corona.
Fischer, Henry, 101 Alburtis Av., Corona.
Donlin, Thomas, 3 Lurting St., Corona.
Murray, Joseph F., 1,334 44th St., Corona.
Nelson, William H., 73 Central Av., Corona.
Callahan, William, 1 Maurice Av., Elmhurst.
Byrnes, Paul R., 141 92d St., Elmhurst.
Frank, William, 230 8th St., Elmhurst.
Lorenzo, A. C., 55 Nor. 81st St., Corona.
Smyth, Eugene J., 166 40th St., Corona.
Pollard, William, 219 40th St., Corona.
Young, Arthur, 14 Louona Av., Corona.
Henn, John, 62 Marlow Av., Corona.
Wieber, Charles, 76 Myrtle Av., Corona.
Reisser, John, 3 Banta St., Elmhurst.
Hinkelmann, William, 19 Warren St., Elmhurst.
Burnett, Walter J., 18 Louona Av., Corona.
Chalk, Joseph H., 79 Corona Av., Elmhurst.
Gosselin, A., 80 Gerry Av., Elmhurst.
Fox, Frank, 141 40th St., Corona.
Dee, John J., 171 Ferguson St., Corona.
Cavaliere, Carmine A., 22 Rapelje Av., Corona.
Leonardo, Leone, 6 Hillside Av., Corona.
Brusca, Pasquale, 90 Merritt St., Corona.
Palazzo, Antonio, 83 Kingsland Av., Corona.
Doubleday, William, 24 41st St., Corona.
Muller, Otto, 43 Lurting Av., Corona.
Baummann, Henry G., 100 South Railroad Av., Corona.
Hardart, Augustin S., 118 Ascan Av., Forest Hills.
Smith, James E., 10 42d St., Corona.
Pierce, John W., 207 Corona Av., Corona.
Betke, Frederick, 24 Ivy St., Elmhurst.
Puto, Joseph, 110 Plateau Av., Corona.
Di Biasi, Thomas, 11 Saulteli Av., Corona.
Maly, Stanley, 80 Horton St., Elmhurst.
Tujague, Henry A., 35 W. Hayes Av., Corona.
Rejordon, Clarence J., 49 87th St.
Pasquesetta, Carlo, 119 Crown St., Corona.
Liebfried, George C., 110 Hanover St., Elmhurst.
Sako, Edward, 64 Lurting St., Corona.
McInerney, Daniel J., 182 Forley St., Elmhurst.
Bravice, Giovanni, 150 Corona Av., Corona.
Guglielmi, Salvatire, 77 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Tangeman, August, 152 Tiemann Av., Corona.
Gardner, Ramond J., 22 Toledo St., Elmhurst.
Swain, Percy, 101 Duvall St., Corona.
Sharp, James E., 109 Gunther St., Corona.
Stein, Christopher, 175 40th St., Corona.
Battista, Camiso G., 22 Rapelje Av., Corona.
Pieri, Raffaele, 69 Shopelee Av., Corona.
Stone, Robert, 43 Fenton St., Corona.
Grunlaw, Karl L., 31 Edison St., Corona.
Freely, Charles A., 23 44th St., Corona.
Henderson, Frank H., Grand St., Elmhurst.
Fred, Berhold F., 2 Toledo St., Elmhurst.
Thomas, William, 212 Railroad Av., Corona.
Goad, William E., 109 Provost St., Corona.
Honegger, John A., 187 Ivy St., Corona.
Ricar, Antonio, 159 Lawn Av., Corona.
Turner, John E., 68 West Fillmore Av., Corona.
Just, Frederick G., 33 E. Polk Av., Corona.
Savino, Rocco, 25 Lawn Av., Corona.
Maro, Tony, 9 Moore St., Corona.
Blauvelt, Robert E., 139 40th St., Corona.
Lynskey, William T., 59 Willow St., Corona.
Solimeno, Thomas, 116 Opdyke St., Corona.

DISTRICT NO. 176.

Whitestone.

QUOTA, 198. ACCEPTED, ..

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined..... 102 | Claiming exemp'n 60
Excused..... 29 | Enrolled 15

MEN ACCEPTED.

Gydeski, S., Willetts Point Rd., Whitestone.
Sellers, J. J., 20 South 11th Av., Whitestone.
Schneider, J. C., 20 13th St., Elmhurst.
Gill, Martin, 181 Lincoln St., Flushing.
Farber, B., 68 Farrington St., Flushing.
Havens, Thomas, 31 Madison Av., Flushing.
Baecker, Fred, 14 15th St., College Point.
Dondero, F., 74 Washington St., Flushing.
Bilski, Wladystar, 66 Amity St., Flushing.
Deerr, Lois, 217 3d Av., College Point.
Gray, William, 902 6th St., College Point.
Alfano, Vito, 18 Farrington St., Flushing.
Paluma, Paul, 13 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Fitzgerald, C. J., 25 W. Amity St., Flushing.
Seagrives, G. B., 67 N. Prince St., Flushing.
Yariokosta, John, 72 Bradway, Flushing.
Farano, Nicola, 46 Grove St., Flushing.
Brugger, R., 126 15th St., College Point.
Pugsley, H. R., 27th St. & 15th Av., Col. Pt.
Field, George,

YEAR'S DIRECT TAX TO BE $3,000,000,000

Senator Simmons, Explaining War Revenue Bill, Says Nation Is to Spend $10,000,000,000.

CORPORATIONS MUST PAY

Produces Figures to Show That 48 Companies Made $689,858,490 Out of War in 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In opening the debate in the Senate today on the War Revenue bill, with its proposed $3,008,970,000 levy of direct taxes, Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the country must realize that this huge tax would cover only a little over one-fifth of the war expenditures of this year.

"The country is going to spend something like $10,000,000,000 this year," explained Senator Simmons. "We have sought to cover as much as we logically could through the War Revenue bill. We realized that we must not put too heavy a burden upon the people, for they must have increasingly large burdens to carry as the war goes on."

Senator Simmons spoke of the existing tax law producing approximately $1,313,000,000 of revenue, which, added to the $3,008,970,000 carried in the War Revenue bill, would make the direct tax this year aggregate approximately $3,000,000,000.

"We must be as moderate as we can in applying the direct tax," said Senator Simmons, "so that, as the war goes on, we may tap again and again the great reservoirs from which the money must come.

"The people have to pay for this war in direct taxes, as this bill provides, and in taking up the Government's bond issues; the lesser taxes are applied to the people, the greater ones to the corporations which are making big profits out of war industries. Upon those who have the most money, either through accumulated war profits or through other means, the Government must largely depend for taking up its bonds. That means that we must not put the burden too heavily upon business, and yet business must pay its share.

"In framing this tax bill the committee has tried to distribute the tax where it can most easily rest. We have endeavored to put nothing in the bill that will in any way work an injustice to business capital, for to do harm to that would only be to ultimately destroy the chief source of revenue that is to keep the war going."

Aims at Profit Takers.

During his talk Senator Simmons produced figures to prove the contention of the Finance Committee that the tax upon corporations as it now stands in the bill would produce much more than the original levy of the House of Representatives.

"The House corporation levy was based upon fallacy and falsehood," commented Senator Simmons.

The Senator produced figures compiled by Moody & Co. showing that forty-eight corporations dealing in the manufacture and distribution of supplies to the Allies had accumulated war profits estimated at $689,858,490 in 1916. Under the Senate excess profit tax, he said, these corporations would have to pay $229,077,497, while under the House levy it would be $77,726,619.

Senator Simmons submitted the following estimates of the principal war profits taxpayers:

	Est. Excess Profits 1916	Tax Under This Bill	Tax Under House Bill
U. S. Steel	$207,945,000	$76,735,000	$21,686,000
Beth. Steel	83,715,000	28,045,000	7,124,000
Gen. Elec.	4,625,000	1,196,000	1,062,000
Amonds.	12,250,000	4,141,000	1,317,000
Am. Sm. & R.	11,154,000	3,492,000	1,228,000
Du Pont P.	76,681,000	38,962,000	11,240,000
Penn. R. R.	11,741,000	1,800,000	—
Bald. Loco.	5,543,000	1,053,000	—
Big Four	2,844,000	1,000,000	—
Std. Oil, N. Y.	30,438,000	5,063,000	4,004,000
Corn Prod.	3,795,000	1,000,000	—
U. S. Rub.	4,857,000	901,000	—

Reasons for increasing corporation income taxes Senator Simmons gave as follows:

"The necessity for increased revenue on account of the large deficiency estimates for the army presented by the Secretary of the Treasury after the bill was recommitted at my request, on account of the Smoot amendment to the Food Control bill.

"As a partial adjustment of an alleged and an apparent discrimination against partnerships, which discrimination was accentuated by the action of the committee in subjecting individuals to the war profits tax.

"The proposed tax on corporations' undivided surplus, he declared, would "more nearly balance the relative conditions as between corporations, partnerships, and individuals with respect to income surtaxes. The House 2 per cent. gross sales taxes, he said, constituted "a very questionable method of raising revenue."

Tariff a Burden to Masses.

Regarding elimination of the House general 10 per cent. ad valorem tariff levy, Mr. Simmons said:

"While the Government would realize from these tariff levies $200,000,000, the domestic producers of this country would, as a result, collect out of the people an amount three or four times greater than the amount which it is estimated the Government will receive from the tax. In the face of these facts, the contention of some that the Senate amendments in these respects have increased the tax to be paid by the masses of the people is manifestly, without foundation. On the other hand, it seems clear that by these amendments the Senate has relieved the people of the country of several hundred millions of dollars which they would under the House provisions have been compelled to pay, either to the Government or to private interests."

The reduced tobacco taxes, he said, would raise the same revenues as the House rates without burdening either producers or consumers. Liquor rates he added, were raised because the food control law's provisions stopping manufacture of whiskey made it advisable to find other revenue sources.

Mr. Simmons's statement regarding the publishers' tax was:

"Your committee decided to eliminate the House zone system, because it was made clear to them that it is a tax which would be not only burdensome but in a number of cases disastrous to many valuable publications. Representatives of practically all the great publications of the country appeared before the Committee against this tax. The tax substituted by your Committee is not a logical one, it must be confessed, but it was the best your Committee was able to devise in view of the present conditions of the publishing business."

Connecticut Light Buys the United.

The Connecticut Light and Power Company has bought the United Electric Light and Water Company, which supplies electricity to New Britain, Norwalk, New Canaan, and other Connecticut towns, and also the Seymour Electric Light Company, for $6,000,000. The Connecticut Light and Power Company was originally a consolidation of the Moosatonic Power Company and the Rocky River Power Company, and is allied with the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL TUCKER and ABRAHAM LYMAN, individually and as copartners, doing business under the names of TUCKER & LYMAN. Alleged Bankrupts.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, August 17th, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 147 Avenue C, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of a stock of hardware and so forth.

JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.

Lamont Brothers, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on August 15th and 16th.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Advances in Provisions and Drop in Steel Billets Shown.

More fluctuation than for some time was shown by Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week, with the excess of advances over declines larger than that of last week. Eighty-six of the 334 listed items showed change, forty-seven of them being advances. Last week there were sixty-two revisions, of which thirty-nine were upward. There were no marked features, aside from higher prices on some foodstuffs, notably provisions and eggs.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the same week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs	$12.25	$12.50	$5.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb	.00½	.00½	.09½
" Santos No. 4	.19½	.19½	.16½
Sand. Brown sheet., yd	.15½	.15½	.09½
Print cloths, 38½ in., 64x60	.10½	.10½	.06
Butter, cream, extra, lb	.40	.40	.30½
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb	.22½	.23	.19½
Eggs, Western, gath., fair to prime, doz	.37	.37	.27
Apples, evap. choice, lb	.11¼	.11¼	.05¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb	.11¾	.11¾	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.19¼	.19¼	.08
Raisins, lb	.08	.08	.07¼
Flour, spring pat., bbl	11.25	11.25	7.70
" clear, bbl	11.75	11.75	6.60
Wheat, No. 2, red, bush			1.57½
Corn, No. 2, mix., bush	2.41	2.43¼	.96½
Oats, No. 2, white, bush	.80½	.81	.59½
Hay, prime, timothy, 100 lbs	1.10	1.20	1.45
Hides, Chic. pack., No. 1, lb	.34	.34	.26½
Hides, Chic., cows, native, lb	.33½	.35½	.25
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.32	.32	.27
" union backs, lb	.77	.75	.63
Iron, pig, F. No. 2 Phil., ton	53.00	53.00	19.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	60.00	100.00	43.00
Copper, Lake, lb	.29¼	.29¼	.24½
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb	.27	.26½	.24½
Lead, N. Y., lb	.10¾	.10¾	.05¾
Tin, New York, lb	.63¾	.60¼	.37½
Zinc, spot, New York, lb	.12	.11	.08
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs	7.75	7.50	6.90
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs	10.60	10.10	8.95
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	7.50	7.50	6.75
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs	22.30	21.85	14.00
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	22.93	21.75	13.70
Mess pork, Chi., bbl	42.00	41.25	28.25
Tallow, fancy, lb	.08	.08	.06
Rubber, Up-River F., lb	.99½	.99	.98
Sugar, fine, gr., 100 lbs	5.40	7.80	7.25
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.26	.24	.19½
" Japan, low, lb	.22	.20	.18
Potatoes, bbl	4.50	3.75	2.75
Wool, av. 100, Phila., lb	.731	.728	.388

*Not quoted.

Flour prices have established a new kind of record, in that they have not shown a change either way for two weeks in succession. In the Chicago provisions markets, on the other hand, there was more strength shown than for some time. Live hogs went down, but this was the only decline. Live sheep did not change. Fresh beef was higher, and prime lard, mess pork, and short ribs also went up. Hams and bacons were quoted higher here.

The dairy products also were more unsettled than usual, but most of the changes were upward. Especially noticeable was the further rise in eggs, in which fancy nearbys went up 4 cents a dozen, and the best Western stock went up 2. There is now a margin of 15 cents a dozen in the best eggs between the current price and last year's corresponding figure. Cheese was weaker on both the listed grades, while the butter prices also varied from last week's. The best grade went up three-fourths of a cent a pound, and is now about 10 cents higher than a this time in 1916. State dairy butter fell off slightly.

The features of the vegetables list were the rise in potatoes and a general shading off in the prices asked for beans. In the fresh fruits, apples were quoted lower, but in the dried ones no revisions were shown. Coffees showed no changes, but in the teas higher prices were asked for fair Formosa and low Japan.

Mace, cloves, and Cochin ginger—all declines—contributed the spice changes. The raw sugars continued their advance, and with them the time went fine granulated. The advance in the last named was marked, a matter of 90 cents a hundred pounds in barrel lots. It is now $8.15 a hundred higher than at this time last year.

None of the grains advanced, but corn, oats, rye, malting barley, and prime timothy hay were "off." In the drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, eleven of the twenty-one changes were upward. A drop in opium, in jobbing lots, to $28 a pound was the feature. Last year it cost $10.95 at this time.

Bessemer billets at Pittsburgh and open-hearth billets at Philadelphia were lower in the metals list, as was electrolytic copper. Lead and tin showed no change, but pig iron, foundry and foundry coke, which is listed with the metals, also went up. In the leathers there were no price reductions, but an easier undertone was evident to close observers. The hides showed five declines in the ten varieties listed.

Hops, tallow, Brazilian crude rubber, raw silk, and spirits were all higher. Some woods were firmed up a little. In the paper list certain book and writing stock was a bit easier.

Openings of new lines of woolen and worsted goods brought out higher prices, but in the cottons the advances were confined largely to gray and brown goods. No declines were listed. Burlaps were very firm under the stimulating effect of small supplies and a complete lack of selling pressure.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Parrish—Elek J. Ludvigh. Re Brown—Same. Shepard—Kelly—John M. Regan. Re Louis Marx & Sons, (Nixon)—N. Taylor Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—New York Investors' Corp. (Zimmerman—Samuel S. Koenig. New Rochelle Trust Co.—Peck—Joseph P. Morrissey. Re Fabrini—Algernon S. Norton.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierman, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Dollar Savings Bank of City of N. Y. (Cogeur Realty Co.—Raphael R. Murphy. Tretadi and another (Rothfelder et al.—Harold C. Knoppel. Kendall (Liberty Investing Co. et al. —John A. McEvesty.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co. (Little Constr. Co., Inc., et al.—John F. Berrigan, Jr.

COUNTY COURT, Bronx County—Colville, J. —Edward Robitsek (Mary Korisek—Harry T. Hamilton.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special to The New York Times.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.10
Alta	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Kentucky	.01
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.09
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.80
Caledonia	.11	Ophir	.10
Challenge Con.	.01	Overman	.01
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.08
Confidence	.05	Sag. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Virginia	.18	Union Con.	.13
Exchequer	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.62½

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.40	Tractton	.04
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Con.	.32
Jim Butler	.32	Goldfield Merger	.06
McNamara	.10	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.09	Jumbo Extn.	.04
Mizpah	.09	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts.	.03	Silver Peak	.10
Montana	.05	Spearhead	.04
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.19	Big Four	.06
Tonopah Ext.	2.00	Consolidated	.22
Tonopah Nevada	6.19½	Morning Glory	.17
West End	.83	Orion Amal.	.13
West Tonopah	.15	White Caps	1.20
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.07	Packard	.11
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.33
Florence	.16	Round Mountain	.25
		United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	8½	9	Granite	.46	.53
Dr. Jackpot	4	5	Isabella	.10	10½
Elkton	2½	3	McKinney	17½	17
El Paso	29	30	Portland	142	145
El Paso Ext.	4	5	Portsmouth	72	75
Gold Cycle	21½	21½	U. Gold M.	20	21½
Gold Sov.	8½	9½			

POTASH BILL PASSES.

Senate Adopts Measure to Develop the Country's Chemical Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Senate today passed the Pittman bill, to encourage the development of the country's potash and other chemical resources through lease of Government lands at Searles Lake, San Bernardino County, Cal., and of other Government lands in the West. The measure will go to the House for action, and is expected to pass.

The acquisition of some 20,000,000 tons of chloride of potash from San Bernardino County is expected to accrue as a result of operations to be opened up by prospectors under Government grant or lease.

The bill authorizes the Government to permit prospecting for chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, borates, salicilates, and nitrates of potash for a period of not exceeding two years, the area to be embraced in the prospecting to be not over 2,560 acres of land "in reasonably compact form."

Leases may be issued to develop the lands running up to fifty years, subject, after that, to adjustment for longer periods by the Secretary of the Interior. The lessee must pay a royalty to the Government equal to 2 per cent. of the gross value of output at the point of shipment. Rental of not less than 25 cents per acre for the first year, not less than 50 cents for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, and $1 for every succeeding year up to the expiration of the lease, is stipulated.

During the brief debate on the bill Senator Pittman explained that the development of the vast potash resources would be of immense value to the agriculture of the country. While the country depended on Germany before the war for its potash supply, Senator Pittman pointed out that there was ample deposit in the Government's own lands to meet all the country's demands.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado had read into the record an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today calling attention to the importance of passing the Pittman bill.

The editorial shows sufficient reason for Congress to pass the measure," said Senator Shafroth. "We must provide our own potash, and this bill enables us to work the Government lands which hold it."

DRY GOODS TRADE IMPROVES

Road Sales Are Far Ahead of Those at Same Time Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods are running ahead of deliveries for the corresponding week last year. Road sales for immediate and future deliveries are well ahead of those for the same period a year ago. Customers have not attended the market in quite as large numbers as in the preceding year. Collections continue to be favorable."

BUSINESS NOTES.

A Ministerial order of recent date permits the exportation from France of raw and manufactured hair and transmission belting of all materials to the usual allied and American countries, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at Paris.

Hillman & Israel, 200 Fifth Avenue, will in the future sell the production of the Mallett Knitting Mill, Brooklyn, in addition to the other mills represented by them. The new line will be sold to the jobbing trade and the large retailers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—S. Sperberg; H. M. Sperberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—L. Hurst & Co.; W. H. Burke, domestics; 315 4th Ave.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Gleason Brok.-Weldon Co.; Mrs. D. H. Raymond, coats, suits; Breslin.

BOSTON—The Lace Shop, Inc.; C. Markowitz, laces, millinery; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Kelly-Koch Co.; S. Herzog, waists, children's large, gingham dresses; Room 503, 366 5th Ave.

CHICAGO—Barnett, Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Moore, women's waists; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—G. Bernard Co.; G. B. Priest, Mr. Walker, ready-to-wear; 1,153 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Webber & Sens; W. Webber, Fall silk, serge dresses, georgette waists; 4th floor, 1,178 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Glick Bros.; M. Glick, women's ready-to-wear; Room 901, W. 34th.

DANVILLE, Ky.—A. B. Robertson & Bro.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner & Co.; F. L. Digges, toilet goods; 119 West 32d; Cumberland.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss L. Conway, women's gloves, neckwear; A. W. Krening, millinery; 354 4th Ave.

ELBERTON, Ga.—C. O. Tabor & Son; J. E. Tabor, dry goods; Imperial.

ENID, Okla.—Kennedy Mercantile Co.; H. C. Price, silks, dress goods, linens; 1,150

FORT WORTH, Texas—L. Gilbert D. G. Co.; C. Swarisburg, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 1,180 Broadway; Navarre.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Swarthout Dry Goods Co.; G. A. Gehring, handkerchiefs, gloves, neckwear, ribbons, notions, jewelry, men's furnishing goods; 1,270 Broadway; St. Andrews.

HOUSTON, Tex.—W. C. Munn Co.; A. T. Compton, domestics, dress goods, silks, linens; 1,180 Broadway; Woodward.

INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block & Co.; G. Albrecht, draperies; 1,261 Broadway; Bristol.

INDIANAPOLIS—Fettis D. G. Co.; M. Bessley, ready-to-wear; 250 6th Av.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Fashion Cloak and Suit Co.; D. H. Fishman, ready-to-wear; 1,183 B'way.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—H. Desser Co.; H. Desser, notions, women's hosiery, underwear; Broadway Central.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Gibson Cloak & Suit Co.; N. Shapiro, jobs, cheap taffeta dresses; 1,183 B'way, Room 419.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Hart, Bacon & Sons; J. K. Mayer, women's, infants' wear, corsets; 23 East 26th.

MADISON, Wis.—Hill's, Inc.—B. Volen, ready-to-wear; Claridge.

MANKATO, Minn.—Cowles & Blake; J. C. Gulley, dry goods, notions; 395 Broadway; New Strand.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mrs. B. McDermott, Miss E. Spillane, ready-to-wear; 230 8th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Arcade Garment Shop; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,109 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton's D. G. Co.; E. C. Lauer, notions; 1,170 Broadway.

MITCHELL, S. D.—H. D. Butterfield, general mdse.; Prince George.

MONROE, La.—H. Ensel, ready-to-wear; 1,190 B'way.—L. Kempel.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—J. Seiferth; cotton goods, underwear; 47 Leonard.

OMAHA, Neb.—Beddee Clothing Co.; E. Beddee, clothing; Flanders.

Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Schoenfeld & Co.; E. Ellesman, waists; Grand.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dry Goods Co.; Miss M. Toole, children's, girls', coats, dresses; Miss S. T. Robinson, misses' coats, dresses, suits; 404 4th Av.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Weinstock, Lubin & Co.; Miss Flyfield, laces, collars; Miss E. Hummell, art embroideries, notions, 220 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith, O'Brien Co.; T. R. Byrne, notions, hosiery, underwear; 119 West 32d.

SANTIAGO, Cuba—Mazoyo & Co.; M. Mazoyo, women's, children's wearing apparel; Room 800, 377 Broadway.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, skirts, petticoats; 15 E. 26th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; H. I. Frank, muslin underwear, children's dresses; 43 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Hirsch Bros. D. G. Co.; W. Shedd, silks, dress goods; Miss M. Schaefer, millinery; 44 E. 23d.

TOLEDO, O.—The Lasalle & Koch Co.; Mrs. E. Stevens, art needlework; 1,170 Broadway.

TORONTO, Ont.—Boyd, Brummell Co.; Ltd.; J. C. Boyd, art needlework, infants' wear, fancy celluloid goods; Imperial.

WILLSPOINT, Texas—Rose D. G. Co.; M. Mayfield, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

WINDSOR, Ont.—Hiram Walker & Sons, A. D. McCurry, ready-to-wear; 38 West 32d.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; A. J. Baernstein, ready-to-wear; 903 5th Av.

The Premier Carpet House of America
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

KNITTING BAGS
NEW FALL SHOWING OF DECORATIVE ART NOVELTIES.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
49-53 East 21st St.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
99 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3161.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BURELLA.—Will buy (9037 Pekin for cash. Henry Leavey & Son, 9 West 31st St. Madison Square 1221.

CHINCHILLAS—Satin white, and quantity must be cheap. Merit Co., Farragut 9810.

GABARDINES.—All shades wanted for cash. Bernstein Baum DaCosta Co., 25 West 32d St.

KERSEY.—American 12048 black, navy, green, brown, Mad. Sq. 1540.

VELOURS, all shades; will buy for cash. Forstmann, Huffman, Bahnsen, Botany. Phone Murray Hill 3447.

Offerings to Buyers

BURELLAS, American, all shades, opening price; also bareges. Farragut 9810.

JERSEY CLOTH, remnants, light colors, muffs, skirts, hoods. Box 318, Amsterdam, N. Y.

LINENS.—Large lot of white, cream, and ecru art linens, 5 to 90 inches, also linen towels. The F. Schuemann Co., 45 East 20th St.

SILK SWEATERS.—Have purchased 100 dozen of ladies' silk sweaters; will sell at a bargain. Ferdinand Sirlish. Telephone 41 Union Square.

VELOURS, 11050, 44, 14008, 13046, Clark. Dana broadcloth; Holmes Kerseys. Farragut 9810.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....4¼@5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Friday Dullness Is Waning.

One of the interesting features of the retail dry goods business at the moment is the disappearance of the Friday dullness that so often is the bane of store owners. While much of the buying that is now being done on Friday is attributed to all or part-day closing on Saturday, the question appears to be why this trading should be so much better now than it has been in former years, when early or all-day closing on Saturday also was the rule. What further adds to the wonder is that in most cases no more particular efforts are made to get customers into the store on Fridays than on other days. The increased prosperity of the public generally, together with the growth of the vogue for spending week-ends out of town, is thought to have something to do with the improvement reported.

Will Show New Kind of Handbag.

Something new in the way of women's handbags will be put on the market by a local manufacturing concern in time for delivery after Sept. 1. This bag, which is made on a patented, specially constructed frame, at first glance does not appear to differ from the ordinary one, but an examination of it discloses an outside compartment designed particularly for carrying change, handkerchiefs, and other small articles that may be needed frequently. This compartment runs the full width of the bag and is about 3½ inches deep. It does away with the need of mixing change, bills, and a dozen and one other things in the main compartment of the bag, as can be assorted to when necessary without opening the latter. The new bag will be offered in all shapes and sizes up to the very largest and will retail at $3 to $15, according to size and material. It is to be made in various leathers, velvets, chiffon velvets, fancy brocades, and moires.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

The slip in the cotton market yesterday did no damage to local gray goods prices, but it did have the effect of causing the advance to pause for a moment. Buyers were again after narrow print cloths, with the result that there was a firmer sentiment in relation to them, though actual increases were missing. In the wider goods, trading seemed more inclined to go after 39-inch 68-72s than on Thursday, more than one considering them a good "buy" at 11¾ cents. In fact, there was a disposition on the part of some sellers not to trade in them under 12 cents. In the coarse goods there was business reported on 5.50 sheetings at 9 cents, though some buyers are balking at the extra quarter cent. For four-yard 56-60s 12¾ cents still can be done, though the "bulls" want 13¾ to 13 cents. Print cloths closed while way:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10½c
39-inch, 72-76s	13c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 64-72s	11½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	8½c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¼c
25½-inch, 64-64s	10½c	37-inch, 64-60s	7½c

How Reciprocation Works.

A local business man, who was seeking a pair of outing shoes and having trouble in finding just what he wanted, was surprised yesterday as he was leaving one store to have its manager give him a card to another shop that was under entirely different ownership. The man in question wondered just why this was done and expressed his wonder. "There are several reasons for it," the manager said. "First, you go away from here feeling better toward us for trying to help you out instead of trying to force something on you that you did not want. This means you may come again. In addition, the manager of the other store reciprocates, though, often enough, neither of us gets the sale. But best of all, you will tell somebody what we do here, and that is the kind of publicity we like to get."

Fur Business Up to the Mark.

Even though last year put up a sales record in the fur trade, figures compiled for the last month and now available show that the present season is keeping up to the mark. The August sales held by retailers turned out very successfully and have developed quite a good business on fur sets and coats. The demand is of a comprehensive sort, taking in most varieties of skins. Beaver and nutria are especially strong, and quite a large inquiry has been received for skunk. The dealers feel that, in addition to the orders taken on sets and garments, there will be a considerable amount of the better class of fur trimmings sold.

Large Sales of Army Uniforms.

Some of the representative houses in the clothing trade are doing a nice business on army officers' uniforms. The models are attractively styled, with special features of tailoring that are not found in the common variety of such garments. One concern, for instance, has been complimented on a hair-cloth-lined collar that even in wet and stormy weather retains its shape. Ordinarily the collar is lined with canvas, and when this becomes wet it crumples, presenting a very untidy appearance. The haircloth, on the other hand, keeps the collar band upright and smooth under all conditions.

Dyes Still Causing Trouble.

In spite of the progress reported in the manufacture of fast dyes in this country, retail stores are receiving complaints almost daily in regard to garments that have been injured or wholly ruined by colors that would not stand washing. A recent case is that of an expensive wash silk waist that was trimmed with handembroidered designs in colors. The color of the waist stood up all right under the laundering, but the hues of the embroidery yarns were so intermingled with it that the waist looked like a kind of modern Joseph's coat. In another case perspiration took the dye out of the lining of a piece of Summer fur and transferred it to the neck and waist of the wearer with generally disastrous results. Complaints of "fugitive" colors in children's garments are frequent.

Concerned Over High Prices.

When the clothier is questioned concerning trade prospects, the first thing he mentions nowadays is the high prices that have to be paid for woolens. The decision of a one-price house to mark up its prices $2 is regarded as very significant in the industry. The manufacturers feel that such action is indicative of the sentiment in the trade as a whole that prices should be raised rather than a constant substitution be kept up. Even when high prices are paid, however, there is not always the same value obtained. A clothier mentioned an instance yesterday where a flannel had been purchased at $1.50 to be used for the body of a bag in which it was necessary without opening the latter. The new bag will be offered in all shapes and sizes up to the very largest and will retail at $3 to $15, according to size and material. It is to be made in various leathers, velvets, chiffon velvets, fancy brocades, and moires.

Large Shipments for Fur Sale.

It was announced yesterday by an officer of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation that the auction of the company to start on Oct. 1 will have an amount of goods equal to the March sale. As a rule, the Fall sale is generally the smallest offering of the three sales held during the year. Shipments have been made, therefore, in unusually large quantities for this time of the year. The fur dealers do not expect to see any diminution in the domestic supply of furs as a result of the war, because trappers in this country are generally young boys below the draft age.

You Can't Please Everybody.

There is a certain salesman in this city who is inclined to believe the assertion that "you can't please everybody." He sells for an eastern firm that does business only with jobbers, but by continued hammering away he got his house to let him sell a certain big retailer who could buy in case lots and who would take as much in this way as an average jobber. Things went merrily until the big retailer happened to mention the fact to a smaller one in a nearby town. Then the small man asked the big one to "fix it" for him. When it developed that the little man could only buy in pieces, instead of cases, the fireworks began, and it took diplomacy enough to settle a good-sized war to convince the big retailer that his small friend did not come "within the law." In the process the big man's account came perilously close to being lost.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES SABSEVITZ, coal dealer, 10 West 117th Street, formerly President of the Yorkville Coal Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $28,287 and assets of $815, in accounts. Some of the liabilities are for ordering home of the Yorkville Coal Company, against which a petition was filed on Jan 12, 1912. Among the creditors are G. W. Frost & Co., $4,580; Garfield & Proctor, $2,500; Security Bank, $1,509; State Bank, $1,280, and National Bank of Commerce, $650.

FRED. STIENEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fred Stienen, doing business as the Standard Dying Company, 286 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Henry Krumbach, $200; F. Stienen, $1,100, and Frank Paslew, $100. He also made an assignment to Abraham Feil.

M. H. STOKES, INC.—The receiver of M. H. Stokes, Inc., dealer in woman's apparel at 628 Fifth Avenue, is authorized by Judge Manton to continue business for thirty days. The landlord has offered to reduce the rent from $1,833 to $916 a month. The firm offered to compromise its creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, and the matter was sent to Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy. They filed schedules yesterday showing liabilities of $25,287 and assets of $8,148 in accounts, and stock and fixtures of unknown value.

LINCRUSTA WORKS PALLAS, INC.—John B. Johnston has been appointed by Judge Manton receiver of the Lincrusta Works Pallas, Inc., at 220 Fifth Avenue, whose factory is at Elm Park, S. I., in $25,000 bond.

BERNARD SCHWARZ.—Judge Manton has appointed Lawrence B. Cohen receiver for Benno R. Schwabe, grocer, 1,789 Mount Hope Avenue, Bronx.

JACOB BRICKEL, furniture dealer, 214 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to Louis M. Pieser.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 242 business failures in the United States during the week, against 190 for the previous week, and 207, 267, 275, and 272 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 60, New England 23, Southern 47, Western 58, Northwestern 18, and Far Western 40. Canada had 18, against 18 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Thayer-Mc-Neil Co.; W. W. Thayer, President, and K. Skinner, Secretary of the Lane Thayer Dry Goods Company, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy for the company in the United States District Court. The debts of the concern are scheduled at $125,582.69, of which $97,404.44 are unsecured and $28,800 secured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The assets of the Movette Camera Corporation, which went into involuntary bankruptcy last month, are $1,219,281.81, according to schedules filed today. Liabilities are $956,175.06. There are 362 creditors, including Monroe County and the State of Virginia, for taxes. Among the assets the patents, copyrights, and trademarks are valued at $1,000,000.

L. Chancy & Sons, Inc., merchants of Oswego, petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities and assets about $40,000 each.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Ralph A. Wettstein, 3,600 Park Place, filed petition in bankruptcy, in which he lists debts of $45,-287.10 and assets of $500, consisting of household furniture, claimed exempt.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Antioco, Frank—James Tozal & Co.	$729.41
Brady, William E. and James F. Mc-Neely—C. S. Redigier Corp.	136.58
Brown, Christian C., and Sydney Solomon—A. Sinclair	204.82
Beardsley & Co.—L. M. Larkin et al.	146.81
Cardillo, Pietro—Joseph Longano	500.00
Chassagnac, Eugene J.—A. Schoenberger	908.83
Cooper, Gustave A.—M. Malbin	182.42
C. W. Wedde & Goodwin

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J. KENNETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY NOTICE

The Board of Directors of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company has resolved to issue Seven Million Three Hundred and Seventy Thousand and Forty Dollars ($7,370,040) additional seven per cent. (7%) cumulative preferred stock heretofore authorized by the stockholders.

This new stock will be issued as of October 1, 1917, and will be offered to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1917, for subscription at par in the proportion of one share of new preferred stock for each five shares of stock, whether preferred or common, held by them, to be paid for in cash on October 1st, 1917.

Warrants for rights of subscription will be sent to stockholders of the company by the Guaranty Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., as soon after September 15th, 1917, as practicable.

T. J. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular, with a Few Issues Conspicuously Weak —Drop in Steel Orders.

The public is still almost entirely out of the stock market and will probably remain so until prices follow a definite trend for a few days. In the meantime the professionals are trying to catch each change made in the situation by new developments at Washington, and as the news often conflicts with that of the previous day, the fluctuations in some of the industrials are extremely erratic. If the market does not go up on the expectation of long continued activity resulting from newly created war business, neither does it yield easily to occasional selling drives directed by big operators at the weak spots.

Yesterday's list was highly irregular, but with losses predominating at the close. The greatest weakness developed in Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, and some of the higher class rails. The downward movement in the latter class of securities was not explained by any of the recent news. Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Rock Island, Delaware & Hudson, and Norfolk & Western all sold off easily on only moderate activity. St. Paul sold down at one time to 65¾, almost equaling its low record made in expectation of the recent dividend reduction. Some of the other railroad issues enjoyed small gains, with Southern Railway, the most active stock in this department, touching a new high for this movement. The weakness in Bethlehem was not surprising in view of the continued uncertainty in the matter of the price fixing policy. It is idle to speculate as to what effect on earnings the new program of Government control of prices will have until the Federal Trade Commission has brought in its report upon current costs, but it is the consensus of opinion that efforts will be made to arrive at a price which will insure the continued operation of all of the steel mills at their maximum capacity.

In this connection the monthly statement of unfilled tonnage reported by the United States Steel Corporation yesterday attracted not a little interest because of the showing of a decrease of 539,000 tons for the month. The total business on the books, as of July 30, was 10,844,000 tons, representing the third successive decrease from the maximum of 12,183,000 tons reported for April 30. A decrease in the unfilled tonnage at a time when requirements are greater than ever before is explained by the unwillingness of the corporation to accept new business pending determination of the Government's needs. In that respect the showing is misleading if regarded as an indicator of the current demand for mill output.

An inquiry as to oversubscription was the market's response to the offering of $20,000,000 of Great Northern Railway short term notes. There is apparently no limit to the extent to which high-class short-term issues can be placed at this time, but bankers are wisely cautioning corporations to provide only for urgent needs. It is not regarded as good financing to issue short term securities to provide funds for permanent improvements when the future of the bond market is so uncertain. Call money was easier yesterday, most of the day's loans being made at 3½ per cent.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Renewed Demand for British 4 1-2 Per Cent. War Loan Bonds.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The stock market had a cheerful tone today, and bonds were well supported. The British 4½ per cent. war loan and also the French loan were in renewed demand, and Scandinavian issues recovered on buying for remittances to Scandinavia. Peruvian bonds were in good demand and South American rails improved. Marconi stock rallied on a statement that the company is likely to receive full compensation during the suspension of its services. Oil shares were active leaders, silver mines finished strong, and rubbers were quietly firmer.

Money was in ample supply, and short-dated paper was in demand.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	8½	Last	8½
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6 @6¼	Sixty days	4½
Ninety days	4½	Ninety days	4½@5
Four months	4½@4¾	Four months	4¾@5
Five months	4¾	Five months	5½
Six months	4¾	Six months	5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Federal Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Non-members of Federal Reserve System, eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

60 to 90 days	4½
4 to 6 months	4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7655	$4.7655	$4.7655	...
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.78%	5.78%	5.77%	—.00%
Cables	5.77%	5.77%	5.77%	—.00%
Rubles—				
Demand	21.10	20.85	21.10	...
Cables	21.20	20.95	21.20	...

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
$4.8600 London	4.7625	4.76¾	4.76¾
5.1825 Paris	5.78%	5.77%	5.77%
China—			
Hongkong	65.50	65.50	65.50
Peking	101.75	101.50	101.50
Shanghai	95.50	95.625	95.625
19.295 Greece	19.80	19.85	19.85
40.10 Holland	42.00	42.12½	42.12½
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.75	32.00	32.00
Calcutta	32.75	32.00	32.00
5.1826 Italy	7.42½	7.41¾	7.41¾
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	51.10	51.125	51.125
Yokohama	51.00	51.125	51.125
80.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.12½	50.25	50.25
21.50 Russia	21.10	21.20	21.20
26.70 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	29.60	29.90	29.90
Copenhagen	29.30	29.60	29.60
Christiania	30.25	30.00	30.00
19.295 Spain	22.65	22.75	22.75
South America—			
42.41 Rio	25.75	25.875	25.875
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25	43.875	43.875
5.1826 Switzerland	4.41	4.38	4.38

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $1,015,804,850; balance, $127,786,879; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $636,474; Federal Reserve credit balance, $115,701,136.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25@1.5625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 82¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 64½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$4,883,956	$20,174,064
Ord. int. rev.	14,483,823	65,378,361
Income tax	1,053,561	16,581,443
Miscellaneous	2,461,099	10,067,078
Total receipts	$22,884,937	$106,140,888
Exs. of ord. disburse.		
over ord. receipts	48,163,544	180,988,628
Exs. of total receipts over total disburse.	12,176,281	
Exs. of total disburse. over total receipts	37,454,888	287,829,368
Balance		281,688,740

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	453,819	381,244	317,465
Year to date	117,892,848	97,326,587	84,985,119

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chgs.
18¾	15¼	100	Advance Rumely	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
5	6¼	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	— ¼
29¼	29¾	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	29	29	— ¼
85	86½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86½	86¾	86	86	...
90	91½	200	Am. Ag. Chem.	90	90	90	90	...
94¼	95	300	Am. Beet Sugar	95	95	94½	94½	— ⅝
47	47¾	2,000	Am. Can	47¾	47¾	46¾	47	— ¾
75¾	76	500	Am. Car & Fdry.	76	76¾	76	76½	+ ¾
13¾	14¼	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	14	14	14	14	...
85	86	1,300	Am. Hide & L. pf.	65¾	66	64½	64½	...
15	15½	200	Am. Ice	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
53½	53¾	100	Am. Ice pf.	54	54	54	54	— ½
60½	60¾	6,500	Am. International	61¼	61¾	60	60¼	— ¼
27⅞	28	5,400	Am. Linseed	28½	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
63½	64½	300	Am. Linseed pf.	64½	64¾	64	64¾	+ ⅝
70	70¼	1,700	Am. Locomotive	70¾	70¾	70	70¾	— ⅛
15	15½	200	Am. Malting	15	15	15	15	— ¼
68⅝	68¾	800	Am. Malt. 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	— ¼
100⅞	101¼	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101¾	101¾	100¾	100⅞	— 1⅛
67½	68	100	Am. Steel Fdries.	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
121½	122	1,700	Am. Sugar Refining	122	122½	122	122	— ⅜
118	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118¼	118½	118½	118¾	+ ½
55	55¼	2,400	Am. Sumatra Tob.	54	55¼	53½	55¼	+ ½
119¼	120	800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ⅝
92	93	100	Am.T.& T. s.r.3d pd.	93	93	93	93	...
212½	213	500	Am. Tobacco	213	213½	213	213	+ ½
101½	102¼	300	Am. Tob. pf., new	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
52¾	53¾	200	Am. Woolen	53¼	53¾	52½	52½	— ¾
23	23⅞	200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	24	24	23½	23½	— ¼
75¼	75¾	4,800	Anaconda Copper	76½	76½	75¼	75½	— ¾
90¼	90¾	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
110	111	100	Atl. Coast Line	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
106¼	107	4,600	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	106½	107¼	106¼	107	— ⅛
70½	71	5,600	Baldwin Loco.	71¼	71¾	70	70⅜	— ⅞
69¼	69¾	900	Baltimore & Ohio	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69½	— ⅛
68¾	69	200	Balt. & Ohio pf.	68¾	69	68¾	69	+ ⅛
107	108	100	Barrett Co.	107½	107½	107½	107¾	— ⅞
119	120	100	Bethlehem Steel	120½	120½	120½	120½	— ½
116½	116¾	30,900	Beth.S.class B Lefe.	117½	117½	115⅝	116⅜	— 1⅛
...	...	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
60¾	61½	900	Bklyn Rap. Tran.	62½	62½	61¼	61½	+ ⅝
10	11	900	Bruns. T. & Ry. Sec.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
158½	159½	3,800	Canadian Pacific	161	161	158½	159	— 1½
35⅝	36	800	Central Foundry	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
93¼	93¾	10,800	Central Leather Co.	93¼	94¼	92¾	93¾	+ 1⅛
112½	114½	25	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
36	37	600	Cerro de Pasco	36	38	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
80¼	82	400	Chandler Motor	80¼	81	80	81	...
60¼	60½	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	60	60¼	— ¼
31⅝	33½	100	Chic. Gr. West'n pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅝
66¾	68¾	6,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68¼	68¾	67¾	68¼	— 2½
107	108	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	108	108	107½	107½	— ½
108½	109½	200	Chi. & Northw'n.	109	109	109	109	— ½
31½	32	6,100	Chi., R. I. & P. t. o.	33¾	33¾	31⅝	32	— 1⅝
69¾	70	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. o.	71⅛	71⅛	69⅞	70	— 1⅛
55¾	56	2,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 8 p. c. pf. t. o.	57¼	57¼	55	56	— 2
19¾	19¾	100	Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
54	55	500	Chino Copper	54¾	54¾	54¼	54½	— ¼
64	69	300	Cluett, Peabody	64¾	64¾	64	64	...
48¼	49	700	Colorado Fuel & Ir.	49	49	48¼	48½	— ⅜
42¾	42¾	3,900	Columbia Gas & El.	40¾	42¾	40¾	42¾	+ 2⅛
110	111	100	Consolidated Gas	109	109	109	109	— ⅛
33¼	33½	1,600	Corn Prod. Refining	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½	— ¼
97⅞	98	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	98	97½	97½	— ¼
81¼	81½	12,700	Crucible Steel	82	82⅝	80¾	81½	— ⅜
39	39¼	100	Cuba Cane Sugar	39	39	39	39	+ ¼
200	202½	200	Cuban Am. Sugar	197	200	197	200	+ 1
109¼	109¾	1,000	Del. & Hudson	109	110¾	109	109½	— 2⅞
16	16¼	100	Del., Lack. & Western	16	16	16	16	...
27	27¼	2,200	Distillers Securities	27¼	27¾	26¾	27	— ⅛
9¾	9⅞	200	Dome Mines	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	2,000	Erie	25¼	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
36½	37½	100	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ 2
51	52	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	50¾	52	50¾	52	+ 1⅛
38	39	300	Gaston, Will. & W.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38½	— ¾
108½	108¾	26,700	Gen. Met. t. cfs.	111¼	111¾	107⅝	108¾	— 2¼
104¾	105	1,400	Great Northern pf.	104¾	105	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
33¾	34	400	G. N. cfts. for o. p.	34	34	34	34	...
42¾	42¾	200	Greene-Can. Copper	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	...
101	108	32	Homestake Mining	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	...
53	55	1,700	Inspiration Copper	55¾	55¾	55	55	— ⅛
74½	75¼	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	75	75	75	75	...
29¾	30	15,700	Int. Mer. Marine	30¼	30¼	29¾	30	+ ⅛
91¼	91¾	37,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	91¼	92½	90¾	91⅝	+ ⅛
39½	40	800	Int. Nickel	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
41	44	33	Jewel Tea	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	— ½
21¾	22	600	Kan. City Southern	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	— ¼
42¾	43	600	Kennecott Copper	43¼	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ¼
106	110	25	Kings Co. El. & P.	107	107	107	107	...
90	91	2,300	Lackawanna Steel	91	91	89¾	90⅝	— ⅛
26	28	100	Lake Erie & W'n pf.	27	27	27	27	...
63¼	64	800	Lehigh Valley	64	64	63½	63½	— ⅜
108½	114	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	115	115	115	115	— ¾
15	17	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— 1
110	111	114	Lorillard, (P.) pf.	115	115	115	115	— 1
125½	127	100	Louisville & Nash.	125½	125½	125¾	125¾	+ ½
79	80	200	Mackay Cos.	80	80	80	80	— ½
115	116	100	Manhattan Elev'd.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅜
30	30½	4,100	Maxwell Motors	30¾	30¾	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
65	66	100	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
25	30	500	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
95	96	2,200	Mex. Petroleum	95¾	96¾	95	95½	— ⅜
37½	37¾	700	Miami Copper	37¾	37¾	37¼	37½	— ⅛
57½	58	1,400	Midvale Steel	58	58	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
5¾	6	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
33¼	33½	6,700	Mo. Pac. tr. cfts.	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	— ¼
56½	57½	200	Mo. Pac. pf. tr. cfs.	58	58	57½	57½	— ¾
35¾	36¼	2,800	Nat. Conduit & C.	36	36½	35½	35¾	— ¼
42¼	43	1,300	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	43¼	43½	42¼	42¾	— ¼
22¾	22¾	100	Nev. Consol. Cop.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
33¾	34	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
88¼	88½	600	New York Central	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
35⅝	36½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
120	121¼	100	Norfolk & Western	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— 2¼
101¾	102	2,700	Northern Pacific	102¼	102¼	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
106	106¼	3,700	Nova Scotia S. & C.	103	107¼	103	106	+ 5
56	56¼	1,000	Ohio Cities Gas.	56	56¼	55¾	56	— ¼
93	93	200	Owens Bot. Mach.	93	93	93	93	...
53¼	53¾	100	Penn. Railroad	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
75	75¼	100	People's Gas, Chi.	75	75	75	75	...
8	8	100	Peoria & Eastern	8	8	8	8	+⅛
19¾	19¾	100	Père Marquette	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
86¼	86¾	200	Philadelphia Co.	86¼	86¾	86	86	— ⅛
98	98	200	Pierce Arrow pf.	98	98	98	98	...
56½	56¾	400	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	56½	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
99½	99¾	100	Pitts. Steel pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅜
33¼	33¾	300	Pitts. & West Va.	33¼	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
66¾	67	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
26	26¼	300	Pond Creek C. t. c.	26	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
101¼	101¾	200	Pressed Steel Car	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
51½	52	100	Quicksilver	51½	52	51¼	51¼	— ¾
27	27	1,800	R'way Steel Spring	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
94¼	94¼	1,700	Ray Consol. Copper	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	— ⅜
90¾	90¾	12,500	Reading	90¾	90¾	88¾	89¼	— 1⅝
103¾	103¾	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
65½	65¾	400	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	65½	65¾	65¼	65¼	— ¼
17¼	17¾	300	Royal Dutch t. r.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
89¾	90	100	St. L. & San Fran.	90	90	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
18	18	100	Savage Arms	18	18	18	18	— ½
24	24	100	Saxon Motor	24	24	24	24	— ¼
42¼	42¼	300	Shattuck-Arizona	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
53¾	53¾	100	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¼
53⅝	53⅝	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— 1½
93	93	100	Sl.-Sheff S. & I. pf.	93	93	93	93	— ½
94¼	94¾	300	Southern Pacific	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	— ⅛
29¼	29½	11,900	Southern Railway	29¼	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
58¼	58¾	1,500	Southern R'way pf.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¼	— 1¼
86	86	100	Standard Milling	86	86	86	86	— 2
54¼	54¾	8,100	Studebaker Co.	54¼	54¾	52	53¼	— ½
17¾	18	800	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
188	189	1,200	Texas Co.	188	189	187¼	187¾	— ¼
20¾	20¾	4,600	Texas & Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
17¼	17¾	100	Texas & Pacific pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	...
78¼	78¾	21,700	Tobacco Products	78¼	78¾	77¾	78¼	— 1½
86	86	100	Twin City Rap. Tr.	86	86	86	86	+1
136¾	137	1,900	Union Pacific	136¾	137	136¾	136¾	— ⅛
79¼	79¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	...
44¼	44½	800	United Alloy Steel	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
124	124¼	12,500	United Cigar Stores	123	124¼	122¼	124	+ 1
19	21	100	United R'ways Inv.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
54	57	100	U. S. C.I.P. & F. pf.	56	56	56	56	+ 1½
163¾	164	1,800	U. S. Food Prod. Co.	164½	165	163¼	163½	— 1½
13	14	100	U. S. Ind. Alco.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	— 2
63¼	63½	13,100	U. S. Rubber	63¾	64¼	62	63¼	— ¼
107	108	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
123¾	124	87,900	United States Steel	124¾	124¾	122¾	123½	— ⅞
104	104¾	900	Utah Copper	104¾	104¾	103½	104½	...
40	40¼	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	40	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅛
11¾	11¾	100	Va. Iron, C. & C.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
40½	40¾	200	Wabash pf. A.	40½	40¾	40½	40½	— ½
26½	27	400	Wabash pf. B.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ½
19¾	20¼	100	Western Maryland	20	20	20	20	...
93¾	94	200	West. Union Teleg.	94	94	94	94	+1¼
48¾	48¾	900	Westhouse E. & M.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¾
14¾	14¾	1,200	Wheeling & L. E.	15¼	15¼	14¼	14½	— ⅜
32¾	32¾	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
31¾	32¼	6,800	Willys-Overland	32¾	32¾	31¼	31½	— ⅜
95¼	96	200	Willys-Overland pf.	96¼	96¼	95¼	95¾	— ⅜
125	128	200	Wool. (F. W.) r. d.	125	125½	125	125¾	+1
58¼	61¾	100	Worth. Pump pf. B.	59	59	59	59	— 1¼

ISSUE BY LIGGETT & MYERS.

$7,376,040 of New Stock for Additional Working Capital.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company has completed plans for a new stock issue, to be dated Oct. 1, and offered at par to stockholders of record Sept. 10, in the proportion of one share of the new stock for each five shares, either of preferred or common, now held by them. The new stock is to be 7 per cent. cumulative preferred, and the total amount of the issue is $7,376,040. The object of the new financing is to provide additional working capital.

The Liggett & Myers Company is one of the two largest tobacco manufacturing concerns in the United States, but at the time of the dissolution of the tobacco trust a few years ago, was compelled to start business for itself with practically no surplus, and has been doing a business conservatively estimated at $75,000,000 a year on a capital of $15,880,300 of 7 per cent. preferred and $21,496,400 of common stock, with $29,987,800 of bonds outstanding. Authority for the new issue of preferred stock was voted by the stockholders three years ago.

Funds for Smith Motor Company.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. have undertaken to finance the requirements of the Smith Motor Truck Company under an arrangement which calls for advancements up to $750,000 on the corporation's notes. It is understood that the notes bear 7 per cent. interest, and in addition the bankers receive a bonus in stock. The company, with a substantial amount of orders, has lacked adequate working capital. The new arrangement, it is understood, provides sufficient funds for the company's needs.

DECREASE IN STEEL ORDERS

United States Shows Falling Off of 539,123 Tons in July.

The United States Steel Corporation's orders in hand on July 31 amounted to 10,844,164 tons, a decrease of 539,123 tons during the month. The falling off was in line with expectations in the trade, as it had been known that negotiations at Washington over prices were keeping many potential buyers away from the market. With the possibility of getting lower than current prices, consumers have been waiting.

The total of forward business at the end of the month was the smallest for any monthly period since Oct. 31, when the bookings aggregated 10,015,260 tons. Compared with the high record made in last April, the July orders represented a drop of 1,350,000 tons. In this table is presented the record of unfilled contracts in tons at the end of each of the last seven months, with comparisons:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan. 31	11,474,554	7,923,767	4,240,571
Feb. 28	11,576,997	8,568,986	4,345,871
Mar. 31	11,711,644	9,331,001	4,256,749
Apr. 30	12,183,083	9,820,551	4,162,244
May 31	11,884,591	9,567,793	4,394,366
June 30	11,383,287	9,640,458	4,478,196
July 31	10,844,164	9,698,563	4,628,540

It was estimated yesterday after the tonnage figures were issued that the inflow of orders during July was equal to approximately 60 per cent. of shipments.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe. riod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Bowers Rhe	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug.

$96,111,111.11 CHECK IN CLEARING HOUSE

Record Payment There Made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to Bank of Montreal.

DAY'S TOTAL $1,141,541,259

Transactions Including Exchanges and Balances Exceeded Former High Mark Made Sept. 2 Last.

Several new high records in banking were established yesterday as a result of the heavy payments made on Thursday for Treasury certificates of indebtedness and the $100,000,000 issue of Dominion of Canada notes. In the first place, the New York Clearing House reported total transactions of $1,141,541,259; secondly, the net balance of the day's clearings amounted to $127,786,879; thirdly, the Federal Reserve Bank had a net credit balance of $115,701,136, and fourthly, there passed through the Clearing House the largest check ever brought over in the exchanges.

Payments for the 3½ per cent. Treasury certificates of indebtedness made on Thursday amounted to approximately $175,000,000, this figure representing the total of allotments made to subscribers in this district by the Secretary of the $300,000,000 of certificates offered. The banks sent over to the Federal Reserve Bank their cashiers' checks, and the same were passed through the Clearing House yesterday. In accordance with the usual practice of the Government redistributing the proceeds of the sale of its securities, the Federal Reserve Bank, acting as fiscal agent for the Government, redeposited about $130,000,000 with the subscribing banks, the latter, of course, agreeing to pay 2 per cent. interest. Some of the banks deposited the Reserve Bank checks at the bank, but others passed them through the Clearing House, in consequence of which the volume of transactions was greatly swelled.

Yesterday's total clearings amounted to $1,013,804,380, a figure exceeded only once, namely, on Sept. 2 last, the day following the payments for a $250,000,000 British Government loan, when the exchanges totaled $1,025,600,000. The total transactions on that day (transactions indicating exchanges plus balances) were $1,112,282,205, a record which was beaten yesterday, when the total transactions reached a total of $1,141,541,259. Yesterday's balance at the Clearing House of $127,786,879 is the largest since May 26, the day following the payment of an issue of Treasury certificates, the balance on that day amounting to $80,-669,114. The previous high record for balances was made on April 21 last, the figure being $70,404,810. The Federal Reserve Bank's record credit balance of $115,701,136 yesterday compares with $52,061,642, the previous high figure, also established on May 26.

Although checks for considerably larger amounts have been drawn, the $96,111,111.11 drawn by J. P. Morgan & Co. in payment of the Canadian notes was the largest that ever passed through the Clearing House. When the United States Government made the initial drawings of $500,000,000 on the British Government the Financial Secretary of Great Britain drew a check of that amount on the Federal Reserve Bank, but that piece of paper was presented for payment at the counter of the bank, and was not put through the Clearing House. In payment of the Canadian notes the Morgan firm on Thursday drew the $96,-111,111 check on the Liberty National Bank and to the order of the agency of the Bank of Montreal, for the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada. The Bank of Montreal deposited the check in one bank and drew several checks against it, which in turn were deposited with several of the banks where the agency has an account.

The biggest check previously cleared was drawn by J. P. Morgan & Co. on the National Bank of Commerce on April 3, 1916, and it was over $72,000,000. It was in payment of a $75,000,000 Canadian Government loan, and was also drawn in favor of the agency of the Bank of Montreal. In June, 1915, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. drew a check of $62,000,000 on the National Bank of Commerce in payment of a Pennsylvania Railroad bond issue.

Yesterday's transactions at the Clearing House were put through with simplicity and with practically no shifting of actual currency by reason of the recent adoption of the plan by which member banks and several non-members settle their daily clearings by bookkeeping entries through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Reserve Bank being a special member of the Clearing House. The amount of cash that had to be brought to the Clearing House by debtors and carried away by creditors was very small indeed. Under the old sytem it would have been necessary for the banks to send messengers with $127,-786,879, and messengers of other banks would have had amounts varying widely.

A number of local banks have sold several million dollars' worth of Treasury certificates to Scandinavian banks which maintain large balances here. The certificates appeal to these institutions as short term investments, especially in view of the fact that they are readily available and that the interest rate is 3½ per cent. By reducing the cash surplus of Scandinavian banks held here, dollar exchange in their home markets is improved. Any move that helps dollar exchange is regarded as important by reason of the fact that dollars are at a discount in neutral countries. By investing in the certificates the foreign banks are getting 3½ per cent. on their money as compared with 2 per cent. paid by banks on deposits.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for July—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total rev.	$7,161,176	$5,842,402	$1,318,678
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for year ended Dec. 31—			
	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Oper. rev.	10,068,608	8,963,879	8,036,728
Net oper. rev.	3,191,872	2,300,225	901,647
Other income.	536,754	1,307,906	732,848
Gross income.	2,688,050	1,914,783	773,237
Net income.	1,040,184	410,700	629,484
Surplus.	249,874	156,100	87,774
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for July—			
	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total rev.	1,357,288	1,058,683	298,580

Miscellaneous.

CHINO COPPER for the quarter ended June 30, compared with the corresponding periods of 1916 and 1915—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net op. prof.	$3,725,681	$3,188,278	$1,987,951
Other income.	92,661	85,690	68,397
Total.	3,818,522	3,231,968	2,056,348
Divs. paid.	2,174,950	1,507,456	1,507,456
Surplus.	1,643,572	1,284,514	1,834,063

COLORADO FUEL & IRON for the quarter ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross receipts.	11,978,900	8,714,468	5,764,598
Net earnings.	2,553,080	1,751,195	801,885
Income from.	2,881,386	1,984,089	896,877
Gross income.	2,078,184	1,276,431	801,753
UTAH COPPER for the quarter ended June 30, compared with the corresponding periods of 1916 and 1915—			
	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net op. prof.	$8,886,828	$5,676,452	$3,680,249
Other income.	189,413	182,500	36,982
Inc. from divs.	1,475,500	1,150,375	605,186
Total.	10,563,541	9,958,326	4,412,398
Divs. paid.	3,685,713	3,573,470	1,624,460
Surplus.	6,877,828	6,384,856	2,787,938

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.	1918-27	4½	94½	5.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-30	4½	5.05	5.15
Can. Northern.	1917-26	4½	5.00	5.05
Can. Pacific.	1918-28	4½	5.00	5.20
Ches. & Ohio.	1917-27	4½	5.00	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1917-27	4½	4.95	4.70
Chi. R. I. & P.	1917-27	4½	5.75	6.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-24	5	5.00	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-23	5	5.00	5.10
Cuba Railroad.	1917-28	5	6.50	5.10
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	5.05	4.75
Erie Railroad.	1917-27	4½	5.50	5.00
Grand Trunk.	1917-24	4½	5.00	4.75
Illinois Central.	1917-28	4½	4.95	4.75
Louisville & Nash.	1917-23	5	5.00	4.70
Michigan Central.	1917-30	5	5.05	4.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-27	5	5.20	5.40
Missouri Pacific.	1917-26	5	5.80	5.50
Mobile & Ohio.	1917-27	4½	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-32	4½	5.40	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1917-21	4½	4.95	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-27	4½	5.50	5.00
Penn. G. Freight.	1917-23	4½	4.90	4.50
P., L. & Western.	1917-26	4½	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-28	5	5.60	5.10
Southern Pacific.	1917-27	4½	5.30	5.05
Southern Ry.	1917-27	4½	5.15	5.05

BIG CHEMICAL MERGER.

National Carbon, Union Carbide, and Air Reduction Companies to Join.

Plans are being completed for the consolidation of the National Carbon Company, the Union Carbide Company, and the Air Reduction Company, according to information obtained yesterday in banking circles. A new company will be formed, whose stock will be exchanged for the shares of the three corporations. The new organization is expected to have authorized capital stock of $150,000,000.

The Union Carbide Company has outstanding $20,966,800 stock, which, at the current market price of approximately 200 is worth close to $42,000,000. The National Carbon's outstanding capital consists of $9,965,000 common and $5,-600,000 preferred, with a current market value in the neighborhood of $13,000,000. The Air Reduction Company has 125,000 shares without par value, which at yesterday's quotation of 97 on the curb would be appraised at $12,125,000. The total for the three companies would be around $67,000,000.

The concerns make allied products. The Air Reduction Company was formed about a year ago to obtain nitrogen from the atmosphere by patented processes and also to manufacture equipment for welding metals. Details of the merger are expected to be announced in a few days.

Harding and Warburg Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—President Wilson today designated W. P. G. Harding as Governor and Paul M. Warburg as Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board for another year.

LIBERTY BANK'S NEW ISSUE.

Its Capital Stock Is Increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

The capital stock of the Liberty National Bank, it was announced yesterday, has been increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, the details of the transaction having been approved by the Controller of the Currency. Interim certificates have been issued to stockholders.

According to the arrangement voted by the Directors, the old stockholders received the privilege of subscribing to two shares of the new stock at par for every share of old stock that they held. The surplus of the bank has been increased from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, making the total capital and surplus $6,000,000.

THE COTTON MARKET

December Deliveries Sell Off 58 Points Under Thursday's Final Quotation.

The cotton market declined sharply yesterday, December deliveries selling off to 25.28c, or 58 points under Thursday's final quotation and 93 points below the high level of the week. December closed at 25.34c, with the general list closing steady at a net loss of 44 to 55 points. Growing optimism as to the new crop prospects and continued predictions of a break under the weight of the early movement appeared to be the factors on the decline, while it was also felt that the technical position of the market had weakened on the advances earlier in the week.

The market opened at a decline of 59 points on August and of 12 to 23 points on later deliveries. The early selling appeared to be based on private reports of showers in the Southwest. Official weather reports did not confirm the rain news so far as Texas was concerned, nor did the official forecast suggest any general relief from drought. These features caused only moderate rallies, however, and the market was weak and unsettled during the entire day, selling 45 to 58 points net lower and closing within a few points of that level.

Notwithstanding the doubt as to whether droughty conditions in Texas had been relieved, there was a distinctly better feeling with reference to the crop prospect. This was promoted by rumors that a prominent Southern authority had returns indicating that the crop had improved 1 per cent. on the average since July 25. It was said these returns showed a deterioration of 2 per cent. in Texas, and 1 per cent. in Oklahoma, but indicated an improvement in every other State. The last two weekly reports of the Weather Bureau have also shown an improvement, and scattering reports reaching the trade yesterday were of a generally favorable average. So far as could be seen by people around the ring there was little or no increase in the volume of hedge selling, but the recent support was lacking, and local bears were talking a break in spot values as new crop cotton became available in larger amounts. No exports were reported for the day.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday
August	26.81	26.85	26.60	26.40@26.74	27.40
Sept.	26.20	26.20	26.10	25.84 Bid	26.82
October	25.90	25.95	25.53	25.59@25.60	26.07
Nov.	....	....	....	25.40 Bid	25.90
Dec.	25.70	25.70	25.28	25.34@25.35	26.86
January	25.60	25.63	25.28	25.30@25.34	25.84
March	25.80	25.80	25.50	25.46@25.50	25.96
May	25.98	25.98	25.61	25.60 Bid	26.06
July	....	....	....	25.72 Bid	26.23

The local spot cotton market was quiet at 90 points decline, on the basis of 26.90 for mid-upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 26.65; Savannah, 27.00; Augusta, 26.13; Galveston, 27.80; Memphis, 26.50, and Houston, 27.15.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,218	6,419	11,518
Exports	....	11,906	5,064
Port stocks	537,143	558,752	439,542
N. Y. arrivals	1,801	4,225	373
N. Y. stock	47,453	45,927	46,589

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand at 20 points advance; mid-upland, 20.15. Sales, 3,000 bales, including 2,000 American. Imports, 24,000 bales, including 23,000 American. Futures closed 20 points higher. August-September, 18.47; October-November, 17.75; January-February, 17.10; March-April, 16.92.

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Into sight for the week, 51,563 bales, against 71,072 last year; for the season to date, 68,397, against 100,566 last year. Spinners' takings of American for the week, 124,272, against 170,176 last year; so far this season, 207,291, against 260,244 last year. World's visible supply of all kinds, 2,-706,924, against 3,032,686; visible supply of American, 1,390,924, against 1,977,085 last year. Decrease in the visible supply of American for the week, 72,707, against 99,104 last year; decrease in the visible of all kinds, 87,707, against 124,-104 last year.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	30	32	Iron Cap	16⅜	17
B B Gas	9	10	Iron C pf	18⅜	17
Bingham	12⅜	12¼	Iron Blos	90	100
Begole	70	75	Jerome V	1⅛	1⅛
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅛	La Rose	45	47
Bost Ely	90	100	Majestic	40	42
Bost & M	74	76	Mex Met	27	29
Butte & L	15	17	Mojave T	45	50
Butte & D	45	55	New Balt	1½	1⅝
Bost Ariz	1⅛	2	Nev Dour	1⅛	1¼
Calaveras	4¼	4½	N U Bing	50	55
Chief Cons	2¾	2¼	Nixon	31	32
Crown Res	25	30	N. Cornelia	18½	19
Con Ariz	2⅜	2½	N Z & L	42	44
Carter	13	20	Ohio Cop	1⅛	1¼
Champ Cop	6	8	Checo	45	....
Cal Corbin	1	2	Pioneer C	1½	1⅝
E & B B	2⅜	2½	Rilla	2	4
Fari Eagle	15	17	Ray Here	3⅜	4
Forums	5	6	*S W M	1	2
Gold Lake	2	3	†S W M	1	1⅜
Gila C S	15⅜	16¼	Truro	1¼	1½
Houghton	75	90	U V Exp	37	37½
Hanna Oil	1⅛	1¼	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2
Humboldt	80	90	Onondaga	30	45

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	50.25	50.50	52.75	53.75
Lead	10.50	11.50	10.50	11.50
Spelter	8.70	....	8.70	....
Antimony	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$115.00	....
Aluminium	*50.00	....	*50.00	....
Iron, No. 2X f'dy	52.75	53.75	52.75	53.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 27¼@25¾c, carload lots, spot delivery; 26@27c, third quarter; 24½@25c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	244	5	0	247	5	0
Tin, futures	241	0	0	244	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW MEN IN AIRPLANE CO.

Rodman Wanamaker and G. C. Taylor Directors of Curtiss Concern.

It was announced yesterday by an officer of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company that at the invitation of John N. Willys, President of the company, Rodman Wanamaker and George C. Taylor, President of the American Express Company, will be elected Directors of the Curtiss company at the next Directors' meeting. The Curtiss company recently underwent a reorganization by which it passed into the control of the Willys-Overland Company.

Both Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Taylor have in the past been interested in aviation from the scientific side. Mr. Wanamaker was sponsor for a project to make an airplane voyage across the Atlantic, and the Curtiss plant at Hammondsport, N. Y., had constructed, at his order, a huge flying boat for this purpose when the war compelled a postponement of the project.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Sub-Treasury has transferred $1,656,-000 to San Francisco on account of a shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan. There was also withdrawn $230,000 gold coin for shipment to Canada, $150,000 to Cuba, and $25,000 to Mexico. An additional $729,000 was taken out, but its destination was not disclosed.

The New York Central Railroad has received authorization from the Public Service Commission to guarantee $1,000,000 twenty-five year 5 per cent. bonds, to be issued by the Boston & Albany Railroad. The proceeds of the issue disposed of at face value are to be used solely to cover advances to the sum of $748,747 received from the New York Central Company, and to pay for proposed additions and improvements.

H. F. McConnell & Co. have issued a review of the public utilities situation from the investor's point of view, taking up the position of a number of leading companies.

Arthur T. Stewart, formerly General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, has resigned to become Traffic Manager of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Corporation and the Sinclair Gulf Corporation, with headquarters in Chicago.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a booklet entitled "France and America," containing a historical sketch of the relations of the two countries and a description of its own newly opened Paris branch offices.

Brown Brothers & Co. and A. Iselin & Co. request that holders of temporary certificates of the French 5 per cent. rentes of 1916 forward them to those firms at least one business day before Aug. 16, on which date the quarterly interest payment will be due in Paris.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The repressing effect of existing uncertainties has become more sharply defined, and in some of its most important branches business is characterized by rather more than the usual midsummer halting. With the continued doubts about prices, and with the widening scope of the export embargo, the lull natural at this period of the year is intensified, and conservatism is a more conspicuous feature. Not only buyers, but also sellers, are in many instances disinclined to commit themselves further, pending a clearer insight into the future, and in steel, lumber, textiles, hides, and leather, and elsewhere Governmental purchases remain the dominating influence and take precedence over all other requirements.

Bank clearings this week at the principal cities in the United States show a slight contraction as compared with the week before, but the total, $4,623,067,802 is 28.9 per cent. larger than for the same week last year and 59.6 per cent. more than for the corresponding week in 1915. New York City reports the largest excess over last year and for 1915, the increase being no less than 28.4 and 54.1 per cent. respectively as compared with the same weeks in 1916 and 1915.

Bradstreet's says:

Unsettling factors compromised the as yet unknown effects of Governmental price fixing, labor unrest, concern over further drains to be made by the draft and conservatism in making purchases for future delivery, this attitude being largely dictated by high prices, which some argue have reached zenith point. But through the streaks of conservatism it can be seen that business, especially in sections where crops are translated into terms of money mean most, is emerging from the Summer lull and in consequence orders for Fall and Winter tend to broaden out.

Government Sues Paper Company.

United States District Attorney Francis G. Caffey brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court for $11,792 damages against the Republic Bag and Paper Company of 200 Fifth Avenue. The Government on May 10, 1916, entered into a contract with the defendant company for a large supply of paper for printing and binding purposes. Because of the alleged failure of the company to fulfill the terms of the contract, the Government in its complaint alleges that it was compelled to purchase from other sources 628,941 pounds of paper at an advanced price. It therefore seeks to be reimbursed for the additional expense it incurred in getting the supply of paper covered by its contract.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	94½	95	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	94½	95	4s, coupon, 1925	105	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	96
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96	96
3s, registered, 1961	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, reg	85	90
3s, coupon, 1961	85	90	2s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	90
4s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
4s Sept., 1917	100	100⅛	4s Nov., 1955	93	94
4½s July, 1967	101⅛	101⅜	4s May, 1919	99⅛	....
4½s June, 1963	101⅛	102	4s Nov., 1918	99⅛	99⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	101⅛	102⅜	4s Nov., 1934	94	95
4½s Mar., 1965	101⅛	102	4s May, 1954	83½	....
4½s May, 1957	101⅛	102⅜	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:		
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅝	....			
4½s April, 1960	97⅞	98¼	4½s 1924-1952	4.40	4.25
4½s Mar., 1960	97⅞	98	4½s 1916-1922	4.40	4.25
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅞	98¼	4½s 1924-1951	4.40	4.25
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅞	98¼	4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.25
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅞	98¼	4½s April, 1920	4.50	....
4½s May, 1958	97⅞	98¼	4½s 1918-1919	4.50	....
4s Nov., 1958	93⅜	94⅜	4½s 1920-1939	4.50	4.25
4s May, 1957	93⅝	94½	4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.25
4s Nov., 1956	93	94	4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25
4s Nov., 1956	93	93	4½s 1926-1930	4.50	4.30

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
14 Amer. Light & Traction	287	285	285	287
163 Cities Service	27½	27	27½	27½
75 Cities Service pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
200 Cities Service Dev	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	21	Miss. River Power pf	33	37½
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	71	75	Northern Ohio Electric	90	95
Am. Gas & Electric	111	113	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	71	78
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	47	49	North. Ont. L. & P.	15	15
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110	Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf	57	61
Am. Power & Light	65	67	Northern States Power	90	92
Am. Power & Light pf	86	88	Northern States P. pf	96¼	98
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern Texas Electric	54	57½
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	68	72	Northern Texas Elec. pf	78	81
Am. W. & Elec.	1¾	2	Pacific Gas & Electric	54	55
Am. W. & E. 1st pf	70	72	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89½	90
Am. W. W. & E. pf	20	24	Pine Bluff L. P. & pf	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	12	Puget Sound Traction	29	30
Baton Rouge Elec. pf	87	90	Puget Sound Trac. pf	78	80
Carolina P. & L. pf	92	96	Pub. Serv. Inv. pf	75	80
Colorado Power	28	28	Republic Ry. & Light	38	39
Colorado Power pf	99	101	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	64½	66
Commonwealth P. pf	48	50	Southern Cal. Edison	87	104
Com wealth P. & L. pf	76	78	South. Cal. Edison pf	102	104
Conn. Power pf	92	95	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf	94	97	Stand. Gas & Elec.	35	36
Dayton Power & L. pf	97	98	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	35¾	36
Duluth Edison	70	78	Tampa Electric	120	124
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	5½	6¼
Eastern Texas El. pf	85	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf	29	31
Eastern T. & E. pf	90	100	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Electric Properties	63	67	Tri-City R. & Lt. pf	93	96
El Paso Electric	101	104	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
El Paso Electric pf	92	95	United Gas Improve	89	90
Empire Dist. Elec.	12	14	United Lt. & Rys.	40	41
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	13	14	United Light & Rys. pf	69	71
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	48	52	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	13	18
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	14	15
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	Western Power	14	16
Interstate Elec.	30	35	Western Power pf	54	56
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95	West. Penn. P. pf	100	105
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	48	Wisconsin Edison	95	97
Miss. River Power	11¾	13¾	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Bost. Suburban Elec. 5s	78	82	Nat. Sec. prior lien 4s	89½	92
Bost. Suburban Gas 5s	88	92	Nat. Secur. deb.	48	49
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	Nat. Secur. Incomes	19	20
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s	94	96
Cincinnati Gas & Electric 5s	....	....	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	90	93½
Col. Gas & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	88	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	85	Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	83	85
Commonwealth Power 1st (5s)	97	100	Nor. Tex. El. col. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1927	88	90	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¾	102
Cons. Gas, N. Y. 5s	....	....	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	94	96	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s	91	93
Pugt. Sd. Trac. notes	38	40	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	100¼	102
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94	Pugt. Sd. Trac. notes	38	40
Stand. G. & E. 1st 5s, '42	80	92	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Denver G. & E. cen. 5s	91	93	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s	94	96
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	97	Tri-City Ry. & Lt. 5s	93	95
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	98	100	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
El Paso El. col. tr. 5s	94	97	U. S. Lt. & R. & M. 6s, '21	98	100
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	Utica Gas & Elec. ref. 5s	90	93
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	93½	95	Utica Gas & Elec. 5s	90	93
Fed. Light & Tr. ref. 6s	90	93	Wash. Gas Light 5s, '36	87	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	W. Penn. Power 5s, '46	85	87
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '52	94	96	Western Power 5s, '46	85	87
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s	91	93	Wheeling Gas 1st 5s, '35	80	90
Kan. City Gas 1st 5s, '52	85	90	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	Western Power 1st 5s	90	91
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	98	Wis. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Middle West U. 5s, '65	93	95	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	85	90
Miss. R. P. & L. 5s	90¼	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	....			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Atlantic Pet.	....	....	....	5 Davis. Chem.	36½	36½	36½
3 Con. Power	112	112	112	10 Pa. Wat. P.	75¼	75¼	75¼
200 Coeden pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	280 Wake. Cream.	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,081 Cos. & Co	11¼	10⅝	11				

Bonds.

$2,000 Cy. of Bal. 4s	97	97	97
1,500 Do 1961	97	96¾	96¾
5,000 Do 1962	96¾	96¾	96¾
13,000 Cos. O. & G. notes ct.-f.	97¼	95	97¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
75 Am. Zinc	23¼	23	23¼	20 Mass. Con.	11¾	11¾	11¾
55 Ahmeek	100	99½	100	100 Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Albuez	63	63	63	15 Mohawk	51½	51	51½
25 Ariz. Com'l	12¾	12¾	12¾	300 New Arcadi	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Bonanza	20c	20c	20c	20 Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Butte & Bal.	55c	55c	55c	40 North Butte	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5 Butte & Sup.	38¼	38¼	38¼	55 Old Dom	56	56	56
83 Calu. & Ariz.	80	79½	80	12 Osceola	85	84½	84½
8 Calu. & Hecla	548	545	545	590 Pond Creek	26¼	25¾	25¾
96 Cop. Range	61¼	61	61¼	10 Quincy	87½	87½	87½
175 Davis-Daly	5¾	5¾	5¾	185 Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 East Butte	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	85 Sup. & Bos.	6¼	6¼	6¼
425 Franklin	6¾	6¾	6¾	75 Trinity	6¾	6¾	6¾
150 Guanajuata	75c	75c	75c	28 U. S. Smelt.	57	56½	56½
30 Island Creek	70	69	70	3 Do pf	49	49	49
5 Isle Royale	30	30	30	85 Utah Con.	14	14	14
5 Kewenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼	2,140 Utah Metals	4¼	4¾	4¼
130 Lake	10½	10	10	100 Ventura Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Mason Valley	7¼	7¼	7¼				

Railroads.

5 Bos. & Alb.	151½	151½	151½
10 Boston Elev.	59½	59½	59½
9 Bos. & Me.	39	39	39
79 Me. Central	95	95	95

Miscellaneous.

10 Am.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The four-story private residence at 63 Riverside Drive, on plot 21.5 by 91, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Street, was sold yesterday by Joseph P. Day for Mrs. Margaret C. Devoe. The purchaser, Mrs. William T. Ericson, will occupy the house after extensive alterations, including a ramp leading to the basement, which will be used as a private garage.

Joseph P. Day was the broker. Douglas Eskell, of Mr. Day's office, conducted the negotiations.

Bronx Block Front in $500,000 Deal.

A Bronx deal aggregating properties valued at about $500,000 was closed, involving the purchase of the block front of three five-story apartment houses on the north side of 163d Street, between Simpson and Fox streets, by B. R. Steddard from the Nelson Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President. The property includes the buildings at 909 to 1,001 East 163d Street, 941 Simpson Street, and 940 Fox Street, fronting 225 feet on 163d Street and 101 feet on each of the other thoroughfares. The holding price was $400,000.

In part payment the new owner gave the Dunwoodie and Priest farms in the village of Catskill, N. Y. The farms were valued at $100,000. A. Robinson and D. Sylvan Crakow were the brokers in the transaction.

Deal on East Thirtieth Street.

The estate of Sarah E. Roosa sold to a client of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company the property at 20 East Thirtieth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 98.9 feet. William B. White of Brooklyn took title yesterday. It is the first transfer of the property since 1885.

Tenement Sales.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to an investor the two six-story tenements, 227 and 229 East 110th Street, each on a plot 48.1 by 100.11.

David Lyon resold to G. Attanasio 314 East 124th Street, a four-story tenement on a lot 19 by 100.

Adolph Weiss bought from Harriet Gluck 152 and 154 East Eighty-fourth Street, two six-story tenements, with stores, on a plot 54 by 100, between Lexington and Third Avenues. Millard Veit was the broker.

The five-story tenement at 327 East Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, has been sold by Schwab & Co. Nathan Wolf was the owner of record.

Title to Madison Avenue Plot.

Title to 305 Madison Avenue passed to the Athens Hotel Co. yesterday from Virgil I. Hixson and others. The sale was made through Jas. A. Ashforth & Co. and T. J. Kavanaugh in May and the buyers were represented by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. and William H. Beam, of Theall & Beam, as attorneys.

The Athens Hotel Co. now have a plot running through from Forty-second to Forty-third Street, with the recent purchase giving them an entrance on Madison Avenue. An extensive improvement upon the entire plot is contemplated.

Buys Bronx Apartment at Auction for $121,347.

John P. Boyland, a Bronx architect and builder, paid $121,347 in the Bronx Auction Salesroom for the five-story apartment house, occupying a plot 125 by 98.7, on the west side of Davidson Avenue, 245 feet south of 190th Street. The property was sold by James J. Donovan in a foreclosure action brought by G. H. Storm against the Hopewell Building Company. The incumbrances aggregated $111,802.

Bronx Sales.

The two new five-story apartment houses at 2,607 and 2,617 Jerome Avenue, facing St. James's Park, each covering a plot 63 by 120, were sold through Schwab & Co. for the 173d Street Realty Company, Aaron Miller, President, to an investor.

Buys Bay Ridge Plot for Home.

The Crescent Hill Improvement Company has sold the northeast corner, a plot 100 by 100, at Narrows Avenue and Eighty-third Street, Bay Ridge, opposite the Crescent Athletic Club grounds, for $15,000. The purchaser, Howard E. Jones, will erect a residence on the plot. It is opposite the property, 200 by 120, recently acquired by the purchaser's father, David H. E. Jones, on which he is constructing a $100,000 home.

Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst acted as attorneys in the sale.

Brooklyn.

E. J. Storms sold for Mary Freeman a gore plot, containing about one and a half lots, on the southeast corner of Fifteenth Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

D. Hayes sold to E. Hughes a plot 25 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Sylvester Avenue and Allen Street; a plot 50 by 114 feet on the northeast corner of Wells Avenue and Hawtree Creek Road, and a plot 80 by 60 feet on the east side of Hawtree Creek Road, 61 feet east of Wells Avenue, Jamaica.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company sold to A. McCauley the single-family dwelling on a plot 40 by 100 feet on the northeast corner of Chapin and Dale Avenues, Jamaica, and the dwelling on a plot 40 by 100 feet on the north side of Doncaster Road, 380 feet west of Hillcrest Avenue, Jamaica, to G. Thomas.

The Meister Builders, Inc., sold to J. Otwood a plot 80 by 100 at Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I., 1,740 feet north of Far Rockaway Boulevard.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot on Berkeley Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to C. H. and R. C. Pentworth of New York City.

Burke Stone, Inc., has sold for Mrs. C. G. Tiemann her property, consisting of seven lots, on the corner of Milburn Street and Front Avenue, opposite the Bronxville Station.

Commercial Leases.

Henry Hof leased the entire building at 280 East Thirty-sixth Street for Mrs. Alice Howe to John McConville, furniture manufacturer.

Rice & Hill leased for the Co-operative Realty Company to the Terminal Lunch Company the entire basement underneath the new Liggett, Riker-Hegeman store at 178 Broadway, being the northwest corner of Cortlandt Street. The lease is for a long term of years at a rental approximating $60,000. Extensive alterations will be made to the premises.

George R. Read & Co. leased for a term of twenty-one years for Phillip Wagner the five-story stable, on plot 50 by 100, at 231 and 233 East Forty-third Street, at an annual net rental of $6,000. The lessee is the newly formed Commodore Realty Company, which will alter the building into a fireproof garage.

Sale of Brightwaters Property Today.

Jere Johnson, Jr. Company will sell at public auction today the remaining 162 large plots in the Great South Bay and Lakes section of the Brightwaters residence park. A special train will leave Flatbush Avenue Station of the Long Island Railroad and the Pennsylvania Terminal, Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, at 12:52. The sale will be conducted on the premises under a large tent, and will continue until all the plots are sold.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 428, n s, 178.3 ft e of Jackson St, 25.8x97.10, stx-story tenement; P. M. Cromwell, executor, against Samuel Kopf et al.; W. F. Allen, attorney; due, $23,675.99; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Davidson Av, w s, 248.8 ft s of 190th St, 125x84.1, five-story apartment houses; G. H. Storm et al. against Hopewell Building Co., et al.; Phillips & A., attorneys; due, $18,632; taxes, &c., $723; prior mtgs, $100,000; to John P. Boyland for $121,347.

By Joseph P. Day.

Rae Av, 946, e s, 257 ft s of Aldus St, 80x100, five-story apartment house; Azel King against Helen Norris et al.; Lese & King, attorneys; due, $4,310.79; taxes, &c., $963.17; prior mtg, $45,000; to M. F. Detjen for $42,000.

By Henry Brady.

Lyon Av, n e corner of Grace Av, 80x100; M. A. Walsh against Steinmetz Construction Co. et al.; J. F. Condon, attorney; due, $1,788.90; taxes, &c., $1,250; to the plaintiff for $350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

99th St, 332 and 336 East, for a two-story garage, 75x94; S. T. Goodwin, premises owner; F. A. Hunt, 345 West 56th St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

90th St, 144 to 146 West, to a five-story stable; D. Angelbeck, premises owner; L. M. Lesh, 37 East 28th St, architect; cost, $18,000.

95th St, 19 East, to a four-story dwelling; R. M. Bangs, 120 Broadway, owner; H. A. Jacobs, 329 5th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

With names and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, s e corner of Hudson St, 73.5x87.10x irreg.; Ezekiel Fixman, ref., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway.....$50,000

CHARLTON ST, s s, 324.5 ft e of Varick St, 25.1x100.11; Charlton St, s s, 299.8 ft e of Varick St, 25x100; Charlton St, 30, s s, 24.8x100; Charlton St, s s, (Lot 164, map of Church Farm,) 24.3x100; Eugene J. Van Ness et al., exrs., &c., to Duane R. Dills, 357 West 119th St, Aug. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$40,000

MADISON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 41st St, 23.9x100; Thomas Frost et al. to Atkens Hotel Co., 56 E. 42d St, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200

2D AV, 2,290, e s, 75 ft s of 118th St, 26x100, with all title to strip adjoining, 0.1x100; Bowery Savings Bank to Max Stern, 141 West 127th St, Aug. 1; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

4TH ST, (Sheridan Square,) 4, w s, 22.10 ft n of Barrow St, 75.6x22.2x71.7x22.10; Annie Hallaman to Michael Hallaman, on the premises, Dec. 5, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

17TH ST, n s, 166.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x92; Henrietta B. Lighte to New York Contracting & Trucking Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, Aug. 9; attorney, Lewis J. Kelsey, 100 Broadway.....$1

19TH ST, 214-216 West, e s, 100.6 ft w of 7th Av, 45x92; John Gruenberg to Helen C. Bronson, 853 7th Av, Aug. 9; attorneys, Daly, H. & M., 15 William St.....$17,000

19TH ST, 248-256 West, s s, 420.6 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x92, foreclosure July 9, 1917; Maurice Sutter, ref., to Edw. A. Morrison, Larchmont, N. Y., trustees, Aug. 9; attorneys, same.....$25,000

19TH ST, 238-246 West, s s, 343.5 ft w of 7th Av, 77.1x92, foreclosure; H. H. Herts, ref., to same, foreclosure, July 9; attorneys, same.....$21,000

20TH ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9; Mary B. Heazelton et al. executrices, to William B. White, 115 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

46TH ST, 317-319 West, n s, 266.8 ft w of 8th Av, 50.4x100.5; Edw. H. Rogers to Daniel J. Rogers, 2,674 Valentine Av; recorded from Aug. 8, E. H. Rogers, County Clerk's office, N. Y., mtg $46,750.....$1

46TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, runs w 175x n 100.11x e 41x s 5.11x e 58.11x n 5.11x e 75x s 100.11; Builders' Land Development Co. to Burns Bros., 50 Church St, mtg $107,000, Aug. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

46TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, runs w 175x100.11; Builders' Land Development Co. to Burns Bros., 50 Church St, mtg $107,000, Aug. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$200

90TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 175x100.11x irregular; Louise F. Mahoney, trustee, et al. to Burns Bros., 50 Church St, mtg $107,000, Aug. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

96TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 175x100.11x irregular; Emma L. Mahoney, administratrix, to Builders' Land Development Co., 233 Broadway, mtg $112,500, Aug. 9; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

112TH ST, 250-252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11, foreclosure July 27; Theodore Arnold, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank, 76 West 22d St, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$63,000

115TH ST, 121 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100; Bi-State Realty Co. to Max and J. Mina Karpf, 291 Belleville Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, July 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, 121 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Max Karpf to Adolph Karpf, 126 Johnson Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $20,000, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Pleasant Av, 100.11x38.11x irregular; Filomena di Benedetto to Francesco Miraglia, 458 East 115th St, Aug. 2.....$100

123D ST, 23 West, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Aries Corporation to Intervale Holding Co., 112 W. 119th St, mtg $15,000, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

124TH ST, 314 East, s s, 156.6 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; James H. Cruikshank to Giovanni Attanasio, 310 East 113th St, mtg $5,000, Aug. 9; attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$100

130TH ST, n w corner 12th Av, runs w 3.9 x n w 80.9 x n 181.8 x e 103.4 x s 208.6 to beginning, 1-36 part; William E. Dunning to Patrick L. Hughes, Winthrop, Mass., July 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

173D ST, s s, 234.7 ft e of Washington Av, 75x97.3, V. R. Building Corporation to Max Glickin, 650 West 173d St, mtg $79,750, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

181ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100; 191st St, n s, 200 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100; Mose Goodman Corporation to G. M. Holding Corporation, 112 West Fulton St, Brooklyn, mtg $48,000, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 205 ft s of 173d St, 20x100; Margaret Hardy to Rose Lopard, 883 Trinity Av, mtg $19,500, Aug. 6; attorney, Rose Lopard, 883 Trinity Av.....$14,500

BURKE AV, n s, 175 ft e of White Plains Road, 23x100; Solomon Rogers to Helen Faecher, 151 East 140th St, mtg $4,500, Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 140th St, 100x120; Aries Corp'n to Intervale Holding Co., Inc., 117 West 119th St, mtg $15,000, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DECATUR AV, n w corner of 197th St, 191.8 x58.3x201.7x86.8; Agnes Nichols to Lizzie Schade, 333 East 188th St, and another. Aug. 9; attorney, O'Hara Bros., Webster Av and 200th St.....$1

FAILE ST, 890, e s, 25x100; Frederick McCarthy et al. to Theo Macy, 139 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 8; attorney, Theo Macy, 139 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 187th St, 24.10x43.1x21.7x45; Henry W. Hartman to Vermont Webster Building Co., 1,662 Boston Road, mtg $5,500, Aug. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JEROME AV, w s, 100.1 ft n of 192d St, 25.121; 173d Street Realty Co. to William Gruner, 309 East 180th St, mtg $50,000, Aug. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

JEROME AV, n w corner of 192d St, runs w 286.1x w 121.8x s 186.1x e 18.8x s 100x e 100; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

JEROME AV, w s, 233.1 ft n of 192d St, 63x121.8; 173d Street Realty Co. to Nathan Wolf and another, 2,615 Jerome Av, mtg $49,000, Aug. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 123 to 125, Map of Undercliff Terrace; Mary A. G. McLochlin to James G. Shaw, 29 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, Aug. 7; attorney, B. A. Greene, 271 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 51 and 52, map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; Gluditta Semprevita to Carmela F. Losito, 242 Manhattan Av, Aug. 6; attorney, H. H. Babcock, 253 Broadway.$100

LOTS 205 and 206, map of Mcnatiquot Real Estate Co.; Gluditta Semprevita to Carmela F. Losito, 242 Manhattan Av, Aug. 6; attorney, H. H. Babcock, 253 Broadway.$100

PARK AV, 1753, e s, 61.4x105; William Gruner to 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 170th St, mtg $33,000, Aug. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 667, w s, 25x95; T. Ludlow Chrystie, referee, to William L. Clark, 135 Lafayette St, Passaic, N. J., and another, executors, July 27; attorney, W. L. Clark, 35 Nassau St.....$10,000

WICKHAM AV, e s, being Lots 6 to 11, Map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; Charles B. Breitsfelder, referee, to George Kohler, Jr., 474 East 141st St, Aug. 2; attorney, J. H. Hildreth, 32 Av and 148th St.....$3,000

163D ST, n w corner of Simpson St, 222.8 to Fox St x 100.6x223.7x100.7; Normar Real Estate Corp. to B. Rush Steddard, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtgs $210,000, Aug. 9; attorney, C. H. Ballows, 233 Broadway.....$100

180TH ST, n s, 58.4 ft w of Tiebout Av, 16.8x100; William Gruner to 173d Street Realty Co., 700 West 170th St, mtg $2,350, Aug. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, s e s, 140.7 ft e of Grand St, 100x20.7x irregular, Aug. 7; Benzion Wald to Jacob J. Klausner, 945 Fulton St, installments, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $7,000; attorney, William Weintraub, 299 Broadway.....$1,500

CHARLTON ST, 26-28, s s, 215.1 ft w of Varick St, 90.7x100.11, Aug. 1; Duane R. Dills to United States Trust Co. of New York, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 45 Wall St.....$5,000

FORT CHARLES PLACE, e s, 130½ ft west of Marble Hill Av, 31.5x53.10x68.8x62.2, Aug. 9; Charles J. Nunan to Joseph Sinsheimer, 509 West 110th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$1,500

MADISON AV, e s, 75 ft n of 41st St, 23.9x100, Aug. 9; Atkens Hotel Co. to Thomas Frost et al, at Portland, Mich.; due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150,000

SECOND AV, 2,290, e s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100, with a. t. to strip adjoining, 0.1x100, Aug. 1; Max Stern to the Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

17TH ST, 513 East, n s, 105.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x92, Aug. 9; New York Contracting and Trucking Co. to Henrietta B. Lighte, 41 West 91st St, 3 years; attorney, F. P. Troutman, 132 Nassau St.....$5,000

49TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 1st Av, 94x100.5, Aug. 9; R. K. Owens Realty Co. to Maurice D. Barry, 40 Point St, Yonkers, N. Y., and another, 5 years; attorney New York Title & Mortgage Co., 35 Broadway.....$80,000

118TH ST, 6 East, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, Aug. 8; Jennie Reinstein to Jacob D. Davis, 66 West 117th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $17,750; address S. Davis, 83 West 118th St.....$2,000

191ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100, Aug. 9; G. M. Holding Corporation to Mose Goodman Corporation, 112 West 119th St, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.....$12,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 3,915, w s, 22.9x105; Frank Boyle to Wm. Sohmer, exr., 4,566 Park Av, prior mtg $4,000, Aug. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & Bell, Alexander Av.....$1,148

BRACKEN AV, e s, 375 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Harry Friedman to Henry Friedman, 1,505 Charlotte St, July 28, 1 year, interest as per note; attorneys, M. & B. Jaffe, 299 Broadway.....$250

JEROME AV, w s, 160.2 ft n of 192d St, 63x121; William Gruner to 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 170th St, prior mtg $48,000, Aug. 9; installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

JEROME AV, w s, 233.2 ft n of 192d St, 63x121.8; Nathan Wolf to 173d St. Realty Co. Inc., 700 West 129th St. prior mtg $43,000, Aug. 9, installments 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

JEROME AV, w s, 160.1 ft n of 192d St, two lots toxether in size 128x121.8x129x120.4, two mtgs. $48,000 each; 173d Street Realty Co. to Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., Aug. 9; due July 23, 1922, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$96,000

JEROME AV, n w corner 192d St, 97.7x101; same to same, Aug. 9, due July 23, 1922, interest as per bond; same attorney.....$61,000

JEROME AV, w s, 97.1 ft n of 192d St, runs w 125.4x s 60.8x e 18.8x s 2.10x101; same to same, Aug. 9, due July 23, 1922, interest as per bond; attorney same.....$42,000

JEROME AV, n w corner of 192d St, 97x101, also Jerome Av, w s, 97.1 ft n of 192d St, runs n 68x w 120.4x s 60.1x e 18.8x s 2.10x e 101; 173d Street Realty Co. to Sterling Holding Corp., 299 Broadway; prior mtg $104,000, Aug. 9, due Feb. 9, 1921, 5 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

LOT 25, Block 5, map Morris Park; Oliver D. Andreen to Charlotte Hellgren, Woodford Road, Dee Beach, N. Y., July 25, due Aug. 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Oliver D. Andreen, 1,015 Barry Av., Chicago, Ill.....$700

RECORDED LEASES

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 173, part basement; Co-operative Realty Co. to Frederick Haines, 86 West 119th St., from Aug. 1, 1917, to April 28, 1927; attorney, Samuel Newman, 21 Park Row.....$5,000

48TH ST, 115 West, all; Phebe A. Underhill to the Korn Realty Co., 302 Broadway, 6 years, May 5, 1917; attorney, Jacob Klein, 120 Broadway.....$2,200

Bronx.

180TH ST, 752 East, store; Freehold Construction Co. to Richard Greenstone, 839 10th Av, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Richard Greenstone, 839 10th Av.....$480 to $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 271; Jacob Miller against Annie B. Hyatt et al, owners; Rollins & Rollins, contractors.....$111

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,495; Superior Fire Proof Door & Sash Co., Inc., against Brandon & Bradbury, owners; Zerman & Quinlan, contractors.....$165

3D AV, n w corner of 75th St, 100x50; Jacob Droisen against estate of Bridget Conway, owner; John Greenbaum and James Cohen, contractors.....$154.92

Bronx.

SHAKESPEARE AV, s w corner of 169th St, 100x150; Moritz Arnstein against Peerless American Products Co. and Titus De Bobule, owner; Louis Kirschbaum, contractor.....$357

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

192D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av; Indiana Flooring Co. against Audubon Building Corporation et al, July 25, 1917...$1,565

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

HENRY ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of Scammel St, 45—; Empire Mutual Savings Bank against Morris L. Mashkowitz et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

47TH AV, 823, and 24th St, 103 East; Frank H. Appel against Herbert G. Saltzseider et al, specific performance; attorney, A. Gross.

297TH ST, 43 East; Charles H. Young et al against Constance C. Harrison et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. P. Lattin.

618T ST, 247 West; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Manhattan Investing Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

707H ST, n s, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.4; Adolph Rusch et al against William Haskal, Jr., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Murray, Prentice & Howland.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 800, also 653-655 East 158th St; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Lyttle Construction Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Hulett.

FAILE ST, 907; Edward Robitzek against Mary Korisek et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Robitzek.

LOT No. 6, map of lots No. 1 to 294, inclusive, belonging to Dash Estate; Louis Lubitz against Marie Lubitz; action to compel judgment; attorney, J. Manheimer.

MARRIN ST, n e corner of Vreeland Av, 108x100; Elizabeth B. Stone against Joseph Diamond et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. Arthur.

MORRIS AV, 2,023; Louis Lubitz against Marie Lubitz, action to compel judgment; attorney, J. Manheimer.

MORRIS AV, 2,023; Louis Lubitz against Marie Lubitz, action to compel judgment; attorney, J. Manheimer.

VYSE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x150; Valhalla Corpn. against Adele S. Dodd, action to compel defendant to carry out sale; attorney, O. E. Davis.

WESTCHESTER AV, 916-918; Marie Heidecman, as executrix, against Brener Realty Co. et al; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. E. Davis.

Altman Estates, Inc.
Fred Altman President

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Broadway Corner of 29th Street
Stores and Lofts

Entirely Remodelled and Renovated Throughout
Will Be Ready for Occupancy October 1
Subway Station Entrance in this Building
Trains Running November 1.

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A few Lofts to rent from February 1st, 1918.
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Garden Apartments
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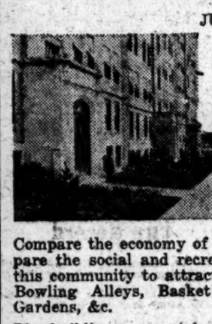

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ON THE SOUND

Charming new building house of 12 large rooms and 3 tiled baths, 2 extra lavatories, hardwood floors, latest plumbing, hot water heat, electric lights, and own water; ample ground with shrubbery, &c. Bathing beach, tennis and golf; 1½ miles to Stamford, Conn., station. Clark, room 503, 18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 8381.

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Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
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Bargain, Modern Colonial Home,
10 Rooms, tiled bath; large garage; corner lot 125x200. Trees, fruits and shrubs. South Shore; One thousand commuters. Price $10,000. Terms to suit. Photo.
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TO BE SOLD AT FORECLOSURE

Fine old residence, about 5 acres, hill and river; about 40 minutes from 33d Street; between Rahway and Westfield. By Sheriff's sale, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, August 15th. Big bargain assured, and ridiculously easy terms may be arranged by applying to
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VILLAGE hotel accommodating one hundred guests, located near Lake Sunapee, N. H.; open the year round and having good trade with Summer guests and auto parties; steam heat, electric lights, private baths; eight acres of land; good paying property; to be sold to settle estate of owner, deceased. Address Lock Box 58, New London, N. H.

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1186 MADISON AVE.
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53-55 EAST 86TH ST.
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6, 7, 8 Rooms, Bath, Electric Light, Etc.
RENTS $40 to $110.
Only a Few Choice Apartments left.
PAPAE & CO.,
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NORTHEAST CORNER PARK AVENUE
High class Apartments, six, seven, eight rooms; $75, $85, $95, $100 upward; service unexcelled.

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ABSOLUTE AUCTION
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GREAT SOUTH BAY AND LAKE SECTION of
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NOW AN INCORPORATED VILLAGE. JUST THIS SIDE OF BATSHORE, L. I.
At 2:30 P. M. on the Premises, Rain or Shine.
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Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of
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399-403-407-411 Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.
The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.
Suites. Per Month.
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The HUDSON-FULTON
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One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $720 to $1,050 yearly.

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Nos. 111-125-129-143 West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,700.
Apply on premises or to above management.

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$450 to $840 per year.
Exceptionally fine, new building. See Supt. on premises.

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COZY LITTLE HOME and 2 acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees, makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location, stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, Box 290 Times Downtown.

two homes in one
two family detached house in the country, 30 minutes out, close to express station, steam heat, gas and electricity, schools etc.; very fine location; a great bargain to close; phone Mr. Briggs, 3871 Cortlandt.

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Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

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FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT wanted, unfurnished, modern, clean, between Columbus Circle and 96th St., on west side. References. F 53 Times.

$4.50, $5 weekly; board optional; $6 weekly meal tickets. Mrs. Young, Mrs. Laken, telephone Morningside 4587.

125D, 1ST WEST.—Clean, airy double rooms; closet; private house; subway, L.

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West Side.

134TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double, desirable rooms; bath, elevator; $5 up. Karlson.

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136TH ST., 33 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity, telephone, running water; conveniences; moderate rates.

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143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

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168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

173D ST., 659 WEST.—Will rent room or share my airy apartment with responsible business woman. Dore.

AN ELEGANT suite; Park view; maid service; private family. Phone Schuyler 7803.

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WEST END AV., 894.—Delightful large room and alcove, private bath, electricity; residence.

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WEST END AV., 954.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

Westchester County.

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MADISON AV., 415, near 46th St.—Complete housekeeping apartment of five rooms and bath; modern; also two rooms and bath; $75-$40. Reeder.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

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GENTLEMAN wants room with bath, breakfast; write full particulars giving phone number. S 20 Times.

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West Side.

46TH ST., 16 WEST.

Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; carefully planned meals.

53D, 37 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths; refined home.

57TH, 335 WEST.—"The Byron," large, small rooms, with board; private bath.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; private bath; electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also parlor floor.

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72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor floor; private baths; excellent board.

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74TH ST., 254 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, unexcelled table; with or without meals.

78D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; parlor floor; near Riverside.

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100TH, 313 WEST, bet. Riverside-Broadway.—Modern private residence beautifully furnished rooms or suite; board optional; moderate rates.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av., Columbia.)—A Christian boarding house; pleasant rooms, good meals, $8 up. Morningside, 4,021.

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LEXINGTON AV., 542, (52d St.)—$9 to $15; select residence, limited number; bath each floor; Winter reservations now made.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, cool rooms, bath, shower; excellent home table. Payne.

WEST END AV., 993, (94th St.)—Large, cool front and back rooms, newly furnished, private bath; also suite, automatic elevator; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

Brooklyn.

DORCHESTER ROAD, 1,705, Flatbush.—Large, small rooms; board; reasonable; references. Flatbush 4878.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires two or three unfurnished rooms, private bath, and board, private American family; permanent; where troubles and "blues" are not a daily part of life, though we all have them at times; kindly state terms. F 126 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; open all year; garage; fresh vegetables; references required. F. P. Dawes, Telephone Larchmont 561.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cosy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished, Excellent Chef and Service; Private Tables, Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness, Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry, beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Long Island.

AMERICAN COUPLE can accommodate a few select people in our large, pleasant home in Patchogue, L. I.; lawns, shade, garage; 5 minutes' walk to bay or depot; use of auto if desired; private table. Mrs. Price, Prop., 181 Clinton St., Patchogue, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Ward Cottage, former manager Mary Elizabeth Tearoom; one large room and one small room, for balance of season. 285 Rue de St. Felix. Telephone 2141 Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady, oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $26 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel cars block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2430. W. T. Reade, Prop.

New York State.

UNIQUE opportunity for bachelors of moderate means to enjoy country life near town; terms $12; commutation $4.50 monthly; house, with lawn, right on river; tennis, boating, golf links near; only half hour out on Erie R. R.; plenty good, substantial food; bath and electric lights; valeting and mending free; advertiser desires to secure permanency through generous treatment and attention. Crow's Nest, Piermont. Tel. Piermont 122.

Country Board Wanted.

College professor, wife, four-year-old daughter, sister, desire two rooms, bath, private family or small cottage until October; within one hour commutation. X 216 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5656.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced accountant and office manager, age 43; now employed. Accountant, care Harry Wars, 64 Jay St., Albany, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, New York University graduate; six years' bookkeeping, public accounting experience, seeks position with C. P. A. F 154 Times.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES AND ACCESSORIES. Young man, 29, married, at present manager of automobile supply house in large New England city, desires to connect with live concern, preferably in New York City; in addition to selling and executive ability, have experience in getting up mail and newspaper advertising campaigns. Address, M 47 Times.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR, account market building line, seeks position, superintendent or assistant in building construction or branches; city, country; honest, energetic; speaks also Italian. N 225 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. O. White, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Age 28; Spanish; good references; speaks little English; experienced, careful driver; private. John Garcia, 365 West 150th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (29,) married, wishes position private family; long experience; any make car. Otto Putney, 209 West 64th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (37,) married; 17 years' experience; excellent references; residing New York present. Box 156, Elberon, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; total abstainer; 5 years' experience. Mackbach, 250 West 135th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; city, country; references; light; neat appearing. Green, 108 West 144th.

DIAMOND polisher, wishes repair work; good references. Carpentier, 43 West 50th St.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—Life experience; understands thoroughly full care gentlemen's place. L. D. E., 37 Church St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

SALESMAN with long experience in electrical supplies and machinery is open for engagement as salesman, buyer, or sales manager; good record. N 226 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (25,) with general business experience and knowledge of Spanish, wishes position as salesman with import and export house; references. F 155 Times.

SALESMAN.—Side line; West to Coast and South; jobbing trade. F 150 Times.

WORK wanted at night in theatre or lunch room; from 10:30 P. M. to 9 A. M.; write or call before Sunday evening. Elmer E. Ellsworth, 145 East 45th.

YOUNG MAN, 22, seeks employment; three years college training; understands French. F 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, receiving teller, wishes to connect with large concern; start at bottom. N 220 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

WE OFFER THE SERVICES high-grade people for high-grade positions; KNOWLEDGE SPANISH; cattle, mining, traveler, accountant, correspondent, export mgr. Beers Agency, Flatiron, Latin-American Agency.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out; home preferred. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Circle 1158.

CHAUFFEUR—YOUNG LADY.
Part time or steady employment desiring experience; repairs; first-class references. F 14 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady will give services as housekeeper or companion in return for home for self and mother. F 155 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced young woman, take entire charge of servants, catering, etc.; ambitious man; reply in full detail. M 23 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, &c.—A refined middle-aged widow wishes position as mother's helper, companion, or housekeeper. Marietta Hall, care of Mrs. J. R. Bell, 207 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

PIANIST.—Expert sight reader; years of experience; theatre work preferred. Apartment 28, 708 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN with several years' business experience in cashier's office and doing general clerical work; rapid typist. X 206 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted to go to Johnstown, N. Y.; one who can do all the office work required for the Johnstown Mocha Mills Co.; must be a first-class, experienced party and come well recommended; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, to A. H. Fischer, 350 West 85th St., Apt. 51, N. Y. City; give telephone number if possible; good, steady position with chance for rapid advancement.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced ledger clerk, salary $12; state experiences and references in application. M 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must have considerable experience; salary $15. 283 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID.—Living out, married preferred; wages $25 monthly and lunch. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

DESIGNER.

Especially experienced on misses' dresses; permanent position with first-class house for one who has made a reputation; only those who can meet requirements need apply. D. E., 276 Times Downtown.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Lady office assistant wanted. Good education, good penman, who has had experience with figures or bookkeeping. Address C. N. W., 1 Madison Av.

MODELS FOR HIGH-CLASS COAT HOUSE; SIZE 36, REFINED AND OF NEAT APPEARANCE; GOOD SALARY; STEADY POSITION. WEINSTEIN & BRECHER, 45 WEST 36TH.

MODEL.—Neat girl to try on hats. Apply New York Mfg. Co., 1,270 Broadway, Room 613.

NURSE.—French, with little knowledge of English, for child 2½ years; Larchmont. X 204 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ABOUT 18; KNOWLEDGE OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING; EXPERIENCED, OR WILLING BEGINNER. JEFFS & CO., 25 UNION SQ.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 19 to 23; must be neat, accurate, and efficient, for permanent position; salary $15 monthly, with good opportunity for advancement. Ben Davis, 1,270 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat-appearing girl; experience in stenography and general office work; good permanent position, with chance of advancement; state experience and salary desired. M 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced, refined, neat; advise fully education and experience; salary $15. F 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 211 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good at figures; neat appearing; good position for the right girl; salary $15. Call between 9 and 10. Harris Paper Co., Inc., 12 East 13th St., N. Y.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR in a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, Box D 212 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Young lady, high school graduate, to act as telephone operator in a busy law office. S 18 Times.

TYPIST. — Intelligent, experienced, high school graduate; $18 a week; state training, experience, and religion. G 231 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPIST.—To do accurate and rapid copying. 10th floor, 450 4th Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted in publisher's office to address wrappers and envelopes and make herself generally useful; salary $7. Address Rapid, P. O. Box 854, N. Y. City.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; permanent, temporary; call Saturday. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1856,) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted by manufacturing corporation; a man with experience in cost accounting and bookkeeping; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 312 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Cost; only men who have had actual experience in installing or advising cost systems need apply; state fully experience and salary expected. N 222 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—One who is in practice for himself, to assist public accountant each month; give details and phone number. X 296 Times Annex.

ARCHITECT,
PLAN EXAMINER, GRADE 2.
Salary $1,050.

21 years of age and over, who has one year's experience as draftsman or in other work of a corresponding character involving a knowledge of plan reading. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building until Aug. 22 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; duties, 6. For further particulars see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted for automobile body shop; must be first-class inspector of finished blanks and able to make working drawings; state experience and salary. Holbrook Co., 166 West End Av., New York.

ASSISTANT in credit department, wholesale dry goods house; must be a stenographer, able to take shorthand; state age, reference, and salary expected. D 210 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to executive wanted; man with business, preferably factory experience, who is familiar with accounting and office management. X 303 Times Annex.

A LARGE TEXTILE MILL IN NEW ENGLAND HAS OPENINGS IN ITS ORGANIZATION FOR THE FOLLOWING MEN:

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT SHOULD BE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 28 AND 40 YEARS, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, POSSESSING GOOD EDUCATION, PREFERABLY TECHNICAL, AND SHOULD HAVE BROAD EXPERIENCE IN WOOL PURCHASE OF MATERIALS. HE MUST POSSESS GOOD JUDGMENT AND BE ABLE IF REQUIRED TO ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEPT.

SEVERAL YOUNG MEN OF AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS. OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT INTO DEPT. HEADS.

SEVERAL MEN FOR POSITIONS AS INSPECTORS BOTH FOR EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCT.

CHEMIST, TECHNICAL GRADUATE, PREFERABLY ONE WHO HAS HAD TEXTILE EXPERIENCE.

ADDRESS IN DETAIL X 301 TIMES ANNEX.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN, REPAIRMEN.—Good opportunity for men experienced on electric starters. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

BANK CLERKS WANTED.
EXPERIENCED MEN WANTED FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT WITH A LIVE, PROGRESSIVE BANK; STATE EXPERIENCE. D 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in wholesale house, capable to take charge of office. Apply in person, Manhattan Suit Co., 65 East 9th St.

BOYS, grammar or high school graduates, for office work; to bright, ambitious young men we offer excellent opportunity for advancement. Call, 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY for shipping room and errands; steady position; must be well recommended; $7. G. J., care 109 West 26th St.

BOY, 15 years old, to run errands and make himself generally useful; good opportunity. 9 West Broadway.

CHECKER, experienced, for notions. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

CIVIL ENGINEER wanted, at least one year out of college, with knowledge of reinforced concrete, preferably one with knowledge of typewriting; state age, experience, and other qualifications. G 308 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY requires man able to take charge of field office, to supervise time keeping and keep records; one with technical education or experience along electrical and mechanical engineering line preferred; good opportunity for energetic, ambitious man; reply in full detail. M 23 Times.

COUPLE wanted for New Jersey to do general housework; prefer man who would take interest in farming and other outside work; wife must be willing to do plain cooking; best references required. X 279 Times Annex.

COUPLE, English, cook and butler, with knowledge of gardening, to take entire charge of house; permanent position; Larchmont. X 295 Times Annex.

DAIRY MANAGER.—Wanted, experienced mechanic; knowledge of dairying to direct working of technical industrial dairy in country; married man preferred; experience as director necessary; good position, with future; references, age, loyal man; state qualifications, experience, salary expected. Dairying, F 185 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES AND MEDIUM WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENING FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. M 11 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY BOX X 297 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, first-class, with practical machine shop experience, competent to take sketches and ideas on automatic machinery fixtures, &c., and work same into practical shape; one with steel tube making experience preferred; give age and experience. O. F., 214 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; capable draftsman for machine tool details and tracings; if sample of work is available, please submit with reply. X 288 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR. — Middle-aged men; steady work; good pay. 218 West 57th St., or Mr. Myhan.

ENTRY CLERK for notions. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE.

WANTED.—CRACKERJACK MAIL ORDER EXECUTIVE; MUST HAVE MERCHANDIZING AND MANAGERIAL EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY. LARGE GROWING MAIL ORDER HOUSE; REPLIES WILL BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS X 285 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREMAN for wood-working mill near New York; union; will have full charge; give experience, references, and wages expected. M 38 Times.

GLASSBLOWER. — Up-to-date, well established factory situated near New York City, requires immediately the service of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. X 234 Times Annex.

GUARD DUTY.—Men wanted, who have had military training preferred; between ages of 21 and 45, who are exempt from draft and can furnish highest references from past employers; submit recommendations upon application; $75 per month to start; free quarters furnished. Write for application blank to Mr. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

HOUSEMAN. — Experienced; wages $40 monthly; permanent position. Mark Cross, 355 5th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—BAKERY at 203 Bleecker St. will be sold Aug. 21, 1917. Vincenza Termini.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN.—Large downtown bank requires several experienced men; answer in own handwriting, stating salary, age, and experience. Address "D. W.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

OFFICE MANAGER.—A large manufacturing corporation desires to secure the services of an office manager for one of its plants in Pennsylvania; applicants must be especially well versed in manufacturing cost accounting and office routine generally; replies should contain full record and references and state approximate salary desired. Address X 275 Times Annex.

ONE OF THE LARGEST NEW YORK FIRE insurance companies requires the services of several competent men with experience in auditing agents' accounts and in ledger work; applications will not be considered unless age, nationality, experience, salary, and references are given. D 229 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER. — Competent operator wanted in studio. Dupont, 976 6th Av.

PRESSMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced in color printing and folding box making, for superintendent small plant. Write or call 1,457 Broadway, office 1011-A.

PRINTING.—Outside man; one who can assist in press or composing room preferred. G 202 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENT; experienced; high-class Park Av. apartments. Apply immediately, Elliman, 414 Madison Av.

SALESMAN.

Salesman wanted to represent a well-established Middle Western perfume house whose merchandise enjoys a national distribution. Applicant must be between 30 and 40 years of age, of correct habits, of unlimited capacity for work, able to qualify for a surety Bond, willing to work small towns as well as large cities and make extended trips which will keep him away from home several weeks at a time. Experience in the perfume business not absolutely essential but desirable. A real salesman who has had experience in other lines can sell merchandise of this class. Give complete details of your experience as well as ex-perience of those who would know, General Manager of company will be in New York within two weeks to interview applicants. You can rely on your application being treated in the strictest confidence. We write us freely. Commission basis with satisfactory drawing account arrangement. Address P. O. Box 453, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN.

If you can show that you have successfully sold any line, why not connect yourself with a house that does a big business in a big way?

Our phenomenal success and growth in the last few years has created a constantly increasing demand for men.

We have a definite scale of advancement. If you are as good as the next man, you will climb as quickly.

Our new offer will pay any conscientious worker big returns immediately.

Free transportation and drawing account. August profit-sharing contest on.

Open Saturday until 5 o'clock.

Come in and see us personally.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA,
120 West 32d Street.

SALESMAN.—

Do not answer this advertisement unless you have been successful in the lines you have handled.

We prefer a successful book salesman because, as a rule, he is a man of force, character, and a real hustler that won't take "No" for an answer when he knows he is selling a bargain and doing the prospective buyer a favor.

There is room for such a salesman in a rapidly growing tire company. If you make good there is a permanent position and a steadily increasing income. State selling experience and age. Commission. Address P. O. Box 49, Times Square Station.

SALESMAN.—WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER HAS OPENING FOR A GOOD SALESMAN; MUST BE A CLOSER AND POSSESS MORE THAN ORDINARY ABILITY. STRAIGHT SALARY; EXCELLENT BONUS; GIVE PHONE NUMBER. M 17 TIMES.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Three places to be filled by keen, clean men. Write, answering these questions: Age? Nationality? Married? How many children? Owns home? Your habits? Do you drink? Are you a good salesman? Have you sold advertising successfully? If so, where? What kind? What salary must you get to come to New York? Would you be an liberty? Where can you be interviewed? Have you ties that would prevent your going to another city to live? References? All replies strictly confidential. Advertiser is not a newspaper. Address M 10 Times.

SALES MANAGER wanted for established food business; must have record as competent office manager, capable of increasing sales; technical education desirable; ability to write good letters and familiarity with modern methods essential; exceptional opportunity for right man; state experience and minimum salary to start on. Capable, P 189 Times.

SALESMEN.—Silk, lace, or cotton goods men, to sell retailers a strong line of Georgette crapes in connection; one each for the South, Southwest, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska; and West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland; commission; state full particulars. Silk Manufacturer, X 289 Times Annex.

SALESMAN TO COVER PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK STATE FOR WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND BEAD HOUSE; GIVE EXPERIENCE, SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS LANDIS, D 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, lubricating oil salesmen; previous selling experience oils or machinery important; details, past experience, &c., if favorable, interview by appointment; commission. G 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, for fibre shipping cases and all kinds folding boxes; no other need apply; state experience, section traveled, extent of sales, references, salary or commission expected. X 298 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for a foreign importing house, must be competent and well experienced in Oriental produces and acquainted with market and consumers, wanted on salary and commission; good future for right party; state details, references. X 227 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, carry side line of patriotic novelties on road; strictly commission proposition, but one offering opportunity of good side income; do not call. Write N. B. Finney, 122 Madison Av.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with the cloak, suit, and dress trade, to sell woolens; salary or commission; write particulars. M 31 Times.

SALESWOMAN to sell suits to cutting-up trade; write particulars, stating salary or commission. M 32 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced preferred, high-grade office appliance, commission basis. 114 Liberty St., Room 705.

SHIPPING CLERK and factory clerk; references required; steady position. M 20 Times.

SHOP ROOM MANAGER.—Experienced man who has had complete charge of stock keeping, stock records, and stock keeping system; be sure to state your experience and the salary you have been receiving. Post Office Box 24, Cranford, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Must be able to take rapid shorthand and dictaphone dictation; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 208 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

WEIGHT FIGURER and stock clerk in structural steel plant; experienced man wanted. Edward S. Terry Manufacturing Co., Grand Central Terminal Building.

YOUNG MAN.—High school education; not over 19 years old; must possess initiative and be ambitious; one wishing to learn advertising business and who can hear well over telephone; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating age, reference, and salary expected. X 287 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, about 19 years old, in a large downtown wholesale paper house; opportunity for advancement; salary to commence $10 weekly. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, N 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in large manufacturing concern, with clerical experience; good opportunity for right sort. Apply 837 West 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, for clerical work in warehouse office; state salary. N 250 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

AVIATORS WANTED
Learn to fly; Aero Club license guaranteed; military tractor biplane used. Call or write Eastern Flying School, 1,207 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; special rates for ex-service men. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — A severe cyclonic storm developed southeast of Nantucket early Friday morning and passed northeastward from Cape Cod during the day, skirting the eastern Coast of Maine, where a maximum wind velocity of 60 miles an hour from the northeast was recorded, and being located tonight about Sable Island. The barometer is low in Wyoming and a second depression appears over California.

There was a marked diminution of the number of thunder storms in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Elsewhere generally fair weather prevailed, except on the Massachusetts Coast and in Maine, where heavy rain fell.

Moderate temperatures have prevailed generally with a tendency to higher readings in the Missouri Valley. Except for scattered thundershowers in the East Gulf States the weather Saturday and Sunday will be fair throughout the Washington forecast district.

Moderate temperatures will prevail in Atlantic Coast States and it will be slightly warmer in the Ohio Valley and the Lake region.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle northwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, thunder squalls.

FORECASTS TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cool Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1916.		1917.		1916.	1917.
8 A. M.	66	70	4 P. M.	68	80
6 A. M.	63	67	6 P. M.	64	79
8 A. M.	65	70	8 P. M.	66	78
12 M.	62	75	11 P. M.	65	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 78. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 4:30 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.70 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:01 | Sun sets..7:01 | Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water, A.M.	P.M.	Low Water, A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:07	2:43	8:22	9:15
Governors Island	2:43	3:23	9:00	9:52
Hell Gate	5:19	5:52	11:39	12:00

Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic and Gulf ports in the twenty-four hours ending Aug. 9:

STEAMSHIPS.

Agersburg, (Dan.)	Millero, (Am.)
Armenia, (Am.)	Mar Mediterraneo(Sp.)
A. J. Hudson, (Am.)	Mercian, (Br.)
Atenas, (Am.)	Neptunian, (Br.)
Baton Rouge, (Am.)	Northern Light, (Br.)
Benj. Brewster, (Am.)	N. F. Hafding, (Dan.)
Bayway, (Am.)	Neptune, (Am.)
Bologna, (Ital.)	Normandy, (Br.)
Banks, (Dutch)	Olsen, (Nor.)
British Prijmaas, (Br.)	Paul Palm, (Am.)
Cacique, (Am.)	P. de Satrustegui(Sp.)
C. L. y Lopez, (Sp.)	Panuco, (Am.)
Com. Hollins, (Nor.)	Patulia, (Br.)
Cubadist, (Am.)	Princeton, (Am.)
Cratheus, (Nor.)	Quimistan, (Hon.)
Claudio, (Sp.)	Royal Prince, (Br.)
Duv, (Br.)	St. Andre, (Fr.)
Dror, (Nor.)	Semaba, (Fr.)
Erny, (Am.)	Sinaloa, (Mex.)
Florisel, (Br.)	Shawmut, (Am.)
Fort Morgan, (Nor.)	Trinidadian, (Am.)
H.B. Pfaddeford, (Am.)	Taurus, (Nor.)
Hudson, (Fr.)	Temple Bar, (Dom.)
Heredia, (Am.)	Tactician, (Br.)
Hermod, (Nor.)	Tormentor, (Am.)
H. M. Flagler, (Am.)	Tydeus, (Br.)
Idaho, (Br.)	United States, (Dan.)
Joaquin Mumbru, (Sp.)	Verdi, (Br.)
Jos. R. Parrott, (Am.)	Viking, (Nor.)
Karmela, (Br.)	Verstyr, (Dan.)
Larimer, (Am.)	Wias, (Dan.)
Molina, (Nor.)	William Green, (Am.)
Mayaro, (

MANHATTAN FROWNS ON CROPSEY BOOM

Republican Leaders There, Says Chairman Koenig, Will Not Support Him.

JUSTICE REMAINS SILENT

His Adherents Reported to be Urging Marcus M. Marks to Drop Fusion and Go on His Ticket.

The Mayoralty boom of Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn received no encouragement yesterday from Manhattan Republicans. Not a single Republican leader in that borough will support Justice Cropsey if he decides to run in the Republican primary against Mayor Mitchel, it was asserted by Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Manhattan Republicans, he said, would remain loyal to Mayor Mitchel to a man, no matter who was put upon the Cropsey ticket.

"So far as I can learn," said Chairman Koenig, "there is not a single Republican district leader in New York County who favors the nomination of Justice Cropsey as against Mayor Mitchel. Every one of the five district leaders who hold positions in the office of the State Controller and who have been represented as favoring Mr. Cropsey's candidacy have assured me that they are for Mayor Mitchel's renomination."

The five leaders in question are Anthony Ludden, Thirteenth District; Albert J. Berwin, Fifteenth District; Richard M. Greenbank, Fifth District; Philip Samuels, Tenth District, and John J. Lyons, Thirty-first District. It was stated that Mr. Lyons, who holds the position of Transfer Tax Appraiser in the office of State Controller Eugene M. Travis, had permitted his name to appear on Cropsey petitions for the office of Sheriff. Admitting that such petitions might be in circulation, Mr. Lyons said he had given no authority for his name to appear.

"My attention had been called to designating petitions circulated with my name on them as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff," said Mr. Lyons. "This had been done without my consent or knowledge and without my being consulted. I am for Mayor Mitchel's renomination, and always have been. No leader outside this county has the right to make up a county slate for the party here."

It was said that Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn and chief Cropsey boomer, was responsible for the circulation of the petitions, but this he denied. It was also denied on the part of State Controller Travis that he was using his influence to promote the Cropsey cause. Mr. Cropsey continued to remain as silent as ever regarding his political plans. He merely said he had no statement to make at this time. Cropsey slatemakers continued their activities yesterday. It was said that the Cropsey adherents were urging Borough President Marcus M. Marks to repudiate the fusion ticket and go on the Cropsey ticket for Sheriff. Borough President Controller Herman W. Beyer, Second Deputy County Clerk and Republican leader of the Eleventh Manhattan District, intimated that he would be a candidate for County Clerk on the Cropsey ticket, but only if the fusionists nominated a Democrat.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, Chairman of the Democratic Fusion Committee, refused to take the Cropsey boom seriously. "Who cares who's nominated on either side?" he said. "The only thing that anybody is thinking about now is the draft."

The slatemakers suggested that Charles E. Gehring, one time Chairman of Hearst's Independence League and former Deputy County Clerk, might be drafted for Controller if a Cropsey ticket was put in the field. William B. Ellison, who was attacked by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy at a meeting of the Democratic Fusion Committee on Thursday night, refused to answer Mr. McCarthy.

At a meeting of the Republican Club of the Thirteenth Assembly District a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the administration of Mayor Mitchel, and unanimously ratifying the action of the Fusion Committee of 250 in naming John Purroy Mitchel, William A. Prendergast, Robert Adamson and Marcus M. Marks. It also pledged the organization to support the ticket at the primaries. The organization designated Carroll H. Brewster as candidate for the Assembly and Maurice A. Burke as candidate for Alderman of the Fifteenth District.

Interest in the Tammany Mayoralty situation yesterday switched decidedly to Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education. While Sheriff "Al" Smith continued to be the favorite among many Tammany leaders, it was pointed out that Mr. Churchill, more than any other candidate, was conversant with the school issue, and that he would be an aggressive campaigner. Mr. Churchill's speeches at meetings of the Board of Estimate, where he frequently heckled both Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast, were cited as arguments for his ability on the stump. It was said at Tammany Hall that Mr. Churchill was under serious consideration by Charles F. Murphy and his advisers. It was said that, in view of the possibility of a third ticket headed by Justice Cropsey, Murphy's choice now lies between Sheriff Smith and Mr. Churchill.

The Committee on Nominations of the Democratic Fusion Committee held a final open session at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street last night and listened to suggestions for candidates from a large number of speakers. Supporters of Mr. Churchill, Sheriff Smith, General DeWitt Hamilton, William R. Hearst and others were heard. Friends of Register Edward T. O'Laughlin of Brooklyn also urged him for the nomination for Controller. General Hamilton had six supporters and Mr. Churchill five. Those who spoke in favor of Mr. Churchill were Louis H. Pink, who was Secretary of the Committee of 107 that nominated Mayor Mitchel four years ago; Frank R. Galgano, on behalf of many Italians; Patrick J. O'Beirne, Rabbi Dr. Nathan Krass, Michael F. Healy Jr., Maurice Hotchner, Isidore H. Lehman, and A. J. Novi, former Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. General Hamilton's supporters included Henry L. Redfield, ex-Assemblyman Thomas E. Wilmont, Joseph Dorf, representing the Real Estate and Business Men's Association, and John McGuire of Brooklyn. Those who spoke for Sheriff Smith included ex-Assemblyman Andrew W. Murray and Joseph H. Dahm. Several of the speakers insisted that the municipal ownership plank in the platform called for William R. Hearst as the logical candidate for Mayor. The committee will meet in executive session on Monday and will report to the full committee Tuesday evening.

MRS. HUMISTON WINS.

Court Stops Display Film Showing Her Cruger Case Activities.

The application by Mrs. Grace Humiston for an injunction restraining the Universal Film Manufacturing Company from using the news film, "Woman Lawyer Solves Ruth Cruger Mystery," including views of Mrs. Humiston at the scene of the crime, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Ordway, pending the trial of the action in which Mrs. Humiston asks $100,000 damages for the unauthorised use of her picture.

In his opinion Justice Ordway says that the Universal Animated Weekly, in which the pictures of Mrs. Humiston were used, is not entitled to the protection afforded a newspaper under the constitutional provisions for the liberty of the press, although the defendant's films are photographs of actual current events and are produced and distributed weekly as soon as possible after the occurrence of the events. The court pointed out that the United States Supreme Court heard recently a similar case in an action of the Mutual Film Corporation against the Industrial Commission of Ohio, in which case the Supreme Court said:

"It cannot be put out of view that the exhibition of moving pictures is a business, pure and simple, originated and conducted for profit, like other spectacles, not to be regarded, we think, as part of the press of the country or as organs of public opinion."

Justice Ordway concludes that Mrs. Humiston has the right to object to the unauthorized use of her pictures because she is not "the commander of an army, a visiting Ambassador, or even a public official, but a private citizen entitled to be protected in her right of privacy."

The court directed Mrs. Humiston to file a bond of $2,500 to protect the defendants in case they win the suit and recover damages because of the injunction.

NAMED TO PROTECT GIRLS.

Mayor Appoints Committee to Advise with Mrs. Humiston.

At the request of Police Commissioner Woods, Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed a committee of men and women to advise in the work of finding missing girls and matters pertaining thereto. In a statement the Mayor said:

"This committee is appointed especially for the purpose of advising with Mrs. Humiston in her work as special investigator for the Police Department, but the Commissioner has asked that it also interest itself in the rest of the work of the department along these lines, and in anything that may help toward the welfare of young women in this city who may be without friends, without proper homes, or in trouble for any other reason."

The committee is: George V. Wickersham, Chairman; Charles M. Lincoln, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Slattery, Clarence H. Mackay, Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, Harold A. Content, James Stewart Cushman, and Mrs. William Curtis Demarest.

STUDYING OUR METHODS.

Russian Mission Inspects Nebraska College of Agriculture.

LINCOLN, Aug. 10.—Members of the Russian mission to the United States here today inspected the Nebraska University College of Agriculture. Nickolas A. Boredin of the mission said:

"We are here to study your methods of agriculture, your dairy industry and your packing houses; so that we may go back to Russia and teach our people. We will take back with us some of your experts to teach the young men of our country, and we will take back also young Russians who have been studying these things since the arrival of the Russian mission in the United States."

The Russians came to Lincoln from Fremont, Neb., where they made arrangements for the purchase of tractors.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote, Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

Old Chelsea
New Location—51 W. 16 St.
Fine home-cooked, well-balanced Breakfasts—Luncheon—Dinners.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL
ONE-DAY SEA TRIP
1865 **BROWN BETTY** 107 FULTON ST. 71 WALL ST. 1917
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street or Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 30c; Afternoon Tea, 35c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 41 E. 47th St.
Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at this road, Central Park, Friday, 8 P. M. Reward. Phone Mount Vernon 2908.
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST.
(Opp. Lord & Taylor)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY.

MARY LOUISE 178 Madison Ave., near 34th.
Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 45c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE FERNERY 13 EAST 31ST STREET
8 to 8. Except Sundays.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The OAK ROOM 26 East 27th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Meals served in Summer Garden (weather permitting).

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."
Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 19.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

THE TALLY HO 29 East 36th St., Opposite Altman's
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

LA PIROUETTE 24 East 6th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 50-60c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 75c.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING FOUNTAIN PEN, PAPERS, JEWELRY; LOST SOMEWHERE ON SUBWAY; SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR RETURN. COMMUNICATE WITH SCHIFF TERHUNE & CO., 80 MAIDEN LANE.

LOST—On West End Av., between 85th and 86th Sts., diamond scroll pin, large diamond in centre and pearl shaped diamond drop; very liberal reward. Call Charles Cohen, Greeley 3316.

LOST.—GOODRICH TIRE, 36x4½, NO. 72 185808, WITH RIM AND COVER, AT PELHAM GOLF LINKS, FRIDAY MORNING; REWARD. H. R. HUNTER, 211 RECOR LANE, PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 8, between the Princess Theatre and West 80th St., a gold and platinum diamond top bracelet; liberal reward. 3260 Broadway, Room 1514. Telephone Worth 3808.

LOST.—$100 reward for the return of platinum diamond wrist watch—left Thursday afternoon, in ladies' washroom, Shanley's Times Square Restaurant. Black, Starr & Frost, 6th Av. and 48th St.

LOST—Silver link bracelet, medallion clasp, subway 137th to Worth, possibly, 84th, 4th Av., Broadway; reward. Webein, 402 West 148th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, Mandalay or Highland car, wallet; name printed, Theodore Alcaraz; return; reward. Universal Import, 303 Broadway.

LOST.—Friday, Broadway (red) or University Av. car, silver cigarette case; monogram C. J. A.; liberal reward. Address C. K. Ash, 210 West 107th St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of purse and contents; black; Friday or Wednesday afternoon. Lancaster, 106 Morningside Drive.

LOST.—Man's dark suit in saddle, automobile road, Central Park, Friday, 3 P. M.; liberal reward. Phone Mount Vernon 2908.

LOST.—Central Park West, vicinity of 97th St., black bag containing money and key; reward. Brown, 316 West 97th.

LOST—Violin, West End, Coney Island, train, week ago Sunday; $25 reward return, Marco Wolff, L. 635 85th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sapphire and pearl circular pin with 4 diamonds; liberal reward. 113 East 54th St., or telephone Plaza 3753.

LOST.—Dark cent, label Nadal, Hudson Day boat, Aug. 3; $5 reward, P 196 Times.

LOST—Blue beaded bag, Sunday train, 50th-Times Square. Reward. 1402 Times Bldg.

MISSING—Diamond barpin 3½-4 inches long, diamond shape, blue sapphire stone at each end, and cut-line sapphire around centre diamond; reward no questions. Sonnenfeld, 200 Fort Washington Av.

$25 REWARD.—Dress suit case, lost on road between Ramsey, N. J., and Harriman, N. Y., containing two suits, razors, evening shirts, underwear. Harry Deane, Fort Washington, L. I., Fort Washington 211.

$5 REWARD.—Bunch of 12-15 keys. Return Greenwald-Friedman Co., 6 East 32d St.

Found.

FOUND—In vicinity of East Houston and Bleecker sts., one diamond ear screw. Owner apply 349 6th Av.

TEARS SUFFRAGE BANNER.

Was Inscribed "Kaiser Wilson" and Caused Jeering in Front of White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A banner displayed at one of the White House gates by a Woman's Party suffrage picket, addressed to "Kaiser Wilson," was torn down today after an indignant crowd had jeered and hissed the suffragists for several minutes. The banner was carried by Miss Lucy Burns, who figured in several of the previous demonstrations in front of the White House. It was inscribed:

"Kaiser Wilson—Have you forgotten your sympathy with the poor Germans because they are not self-governed? Twenty million American women are not self-governed. Take the beam out of your own eye."

It immediately drew a crowd, which gave free voice to its indignation. There was no concerted attack on Miss Burns, but a Navy Department clerk tore the banner from the pole, shot out through the crowd and up Pennsylvania Avenue before anyone could touch him. He was not pursued.

10 NEW DIPHTHERIA CASES.

276 Patients Are Now Under Treatment in Newport Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—Ten new cases of diphtheria were reported today by the Board of Health, making a total of 276 cases under treatment in Newport Medical Director M. F. Gates, U. S. N., in command of the Naval Hospital, has detiled three of his medical officers to co-operate with the Newport Board of Health. Drs. George W. McCoy and Joseph Bolton, of the U. S. Public Health Service, are inspecting about the city and farms on the island besides assisting in other work.

A few cases of diphtheria has been discovered in Tiverton, which was traced to ice cream, the cream coming from certain farms in Portsmouth, the seat of the present trouble. There are no new cases at Fort Adams, nor has there been any for four or five days. The few cases there are fast and fully recovering. The training station is still free from infection, with a rigid quarantine maintained.

Goldsmith Secretary Jewish Board.

In a dispatch from Washington several days ago, describing the activities of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, it was said that Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein was Secretary of the board. That was an error. It has been stated by the board that its Secretary is Samuel A. Goldsmith, General Secretary of the Y. M. H. A. movement.

CROPSEY REOPENS BROOKLYN SALOONS

Declares Unconstitutional Law Under Which Places Near Munition Plants Were Closed.

CALLS ACTION ARBITRARY

Says Legislature Cannot Delegate Powers or Take Property Without Compensation.

The Newton law, designated as Chapter 521 of the Laws of 1917, passed by the State Legislature as a war measure, making possible to close liquor selling places about camps, barracks, munition plants, shipyards, and other places where Government work is being done, was declared unconstitutional yesterday by Justice Cropsey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. The law had been invoked by Mayor Mitchel to close thirty-six establishments in the vicinity of the E. W. Bliss Works and the plant of the Morse Dry Dock in South Brooklyn.

The decision of Justice Cropsey was handed down on an application for a writ of certiorari by Celler & Kraushaar, 51 Chambers Street, attorneys for Henry J. Doscher, who keeps a grocery store at 5,401 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and holds a liquor license allowing the sale of liquor not to be consumed on the premises. The action, however, was really taken in behalf of the Long Island Family Liquor Dealers' Association, and the members of the organization whose places had been closed were advised to reopen at once and conduct business pending a decision of the Appellate Division in October.

Justice Cropsey reviews the case, discusses the law, and concludes: "As Chapter 521 of the Laws of 1917 seem clearly to be unconstitutional, the restraining order asked for is granted and the respondent is enjoined from enforcing his order pending the decision on the writ which is allowed."

The law which Justice Cropsey finds unconstitutional provides that the State Excise Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, can, on the application of the Mayor of a town or city, close saloons in any particular district for public good and welfare. The law was invoked on July 25, when, at the request of Mayor Mitchel and with the approval of Governor Whitman, a dry zone was established in South Brooklyn. Certain boundaries were set by State Excise Commissioner Herbert S. Sisson, and agents of the Excise Department closed every saloon in the district, as well as three places operating under a second-class license, which permits the sale of liquor but forbids its consumption on the premises.

The region within which the sale of liquor was prohibited extends from Fifty-second Street to Sixty-second Street and from Third Avenue to New York Bay. No attempt was made to close up saloons just beyond the boundaries. This is Chapter 521 of the Laws of 1917 which Justice Cropsey says is unconstitutional:

The Excise Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, whenever in his opinion the public peace, safety and good order may require and on the application of the Mayor of a city or the Town Board of a town, may during the present war, suspend the privileges under a liquor tax certificate heretofore or hereafter issued and prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages for such period or periods and during such days and parts of days in such part of such city or town as he may deem proper in proximity to camps or barracks of State or Federal troops or of munition factories or other places of manufacture or production of material used in the manufacture of munitions and order the closing of places within such limit in which the sale of such beverages has been heretofore or may be hereafter authorized by law. He may also prescribe that the sale of alcoholic beverages, if any within such limits shall be exclusively drunk upon the premises.

In his decision Judge Cropsey points out that the claim is made that the act takes property without due process of law, and that it takes it for a public use without making compensation.

"The question is especially important one," he says. "It is important because of the desirability and the necessity of upholding, wherever possible, all war measures. On the other hand, it is of momentous importance to the relator because he has a large stock of liquors on hand which he bought on the assumption that he would have the right to sell them under his liquor tax certificate, which he procured long before the act in question became a law. Under the Excise Commissioner's order he is prohibited from selling this liquor. The order is virtually an absolute prohibition against a sale for—in effect the order prohibits him from selling it anywhere, for a sale cannot be made unless in quantities of five gallons or over without a license. All the relator's rights under his liquor tax certificate have been suspended, and he is in the same situation as though he never had a license. The effect upon the relator, as the papers show, would be to work a great injury and damage to his business, and thus to him.

"While in a very real sense individuals must in time of war yield to the Government, it is still true that the Government must proceed lawfully. No emergency justifies an act of lawlessness. So the question is clearly raised whether Chapter 521 is constitutional."

Justice Cropsey then takes up the question of constitutionality. On this subject he says:

"Chapter 521 further conflicts with the Constitution, in that it attempts to delegate legislative power. The Legislature can no more delegate its power to repeal a law than it can to enact one and it must follow that it cannot delegate its power to suspend the operation of a law, as that, in effect, is a repeal. This act confers an arbitrary power upon the officials named to suspend the privileges under liquor tax certificates already issued or hereafter to be issued and to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages during the whole or a part of the duration of the present war. No rule or regulation is laid down for the guidance of the officials clothed with this power. There is no limitation even upon the exercise of the power. The power granted is absolute. There is nothing to insure any uniformity of action. The officials are left to act as they deem proper. In a word, they are to legislate. Such an act cannot be upheld. And a statute which makes an arbitrary classification or permits others to do so is invalid."

The act, he finds, does not apply to persons holding second-class licenses such as Doscher holds. For this reason, he says, that without taking up the question of the constitutionality of the act, Doscher's grocery store could not be closed.

"If the act," he continues, "applies to any other one than a person having the right to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises, it must apply as well to druggists as to grocers and others."

It is pointed out by the Justice that the statute does not provide for the giving of any notice, does not give a chance for a hearing, and does not comply with the provisions of the Constitution which provide that there must be a due process of law.

Emil Celler, counsel for Doscher, left for Albany yesterday to serve copies of the writ on Governor Whitman and Excise Commissioner Sesson.

MORE PAY FOR SHOPMEN.

18,000 Employes of the Santa Fe Get a Wage Increase.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—An increase of from 11 to 15 per cent. in the wages of 18,000 employes in the shops was announced here today by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The advance goes into effect Sept. 1. It calls for an additional expenditure of about $2,500,000, and practically completes the circle of advances which the Santa Fé has been making at intervals for more than a year.

The raise was granted owing to the general tendency in that direction all over the country, due to the high cost of living, and in recognition of the faithfulness of the employes, particularly in responding at their need for increased energy, diligence and devotion to duties of the enactment of war supplies, it was said at the Santa Fé offices.

URGES MAXIMUM COAL PRICE

Clifford Thorne Asserts Peabody Agreement Has Proved a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Charges that bituminous coal dealers are exacting extortionate profits from consumers under the so-called Peabody agreement were made today before the Federal Trade Commission by Clifford Thorne, appearing in behalf of various public utilities and a national municipal organization. The Trade Commission gave the hearing in connection with its investigation of coal prices.

The entire Peabody agreement, entered into by the operators and Chairman Peabody of the defense council's coal committee, was declared by Mr. Thorne to be unfair to the consumer. Coal now being sold under it at from $2.75 to $4.50 a ton, he said, can be produced at slightly more than $1 a ton. As the best means of dealing with the situation he urged immediate abandonment of price-fixing negotiations with coal operators and the establishment under the Lever Food Control bill of a reasonable maximum price.

Operators, Mr. Thorne declared, are refusing to make contracts direct with consumers, and compelling them to contract with friendly jobbers that they may share in the extra 25 cents a ton profit allowed jobbers by the Peabody agreement.

CASTRO AT VERA CRUZ.

America to be "Very Weak" After War, Says Former Dictator.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 10.—General Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, arrived here today having come from Havana on a Spanish line steamship. The former Venezuelan dictator expressed great pleasure at being in Mexico and said he thought he could now "enjoy a life free from the surveillance of American secret service men." To the newspaper men here General Castro said:

"The United States after the war is over will have many accounts to settle with smaller nations. After this great war the United States will be very weak."

Luncheon for Russian Mission.

Elihu Root and the other members of the special diplomatic mission to Russia will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at a special meeting and luncheon on Wednesday, Aug. 15. It is expected that Mr. Root will speak of the existing conditions in the new republic. In the party, besides Mr. Root, will be Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon, John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Bertron, James Duncan, Charles Edward Russell, Colonel T. Bentley Mott, Basil Miles, and Major Stanley Washburn.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "Could God Do More?" Evening, 8, "My Father Knows."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. HENRY H. BATTLE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM." Dr. Battle will also preach Aug. 19 and 26.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 924 and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Dr. Jesse Humpstone preaches 11 and 8.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching by Rev. H. FRANCIS PERRY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
11 A. M.—THE VAST SCOPE OF SALVATION.
8 P. M.—WHOSE SON ART THOU?

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
Rev. Charles Winter, Evangelist, will preach.
11 A. M.—"THE RENT VEIL."
8 P. M.—"NEW YORK IN THE FINAL JUDGMENT DAY."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 30 EAST 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday.
11 A. M.—"Waiting for Our Lord."
8 P. M.—"A Great Sinner Saved."

REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP will preach at 11 and 8 at THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 216 West 14th Street.
8: "The War and the Midnight Cry."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. John N. Lawless.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "The Law of Attainment."

EVANGELICAL.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR. 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by REV. JOHN CABLE.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE H'way and 155 St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 120 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong, 4.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. RALPH W. BOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Rev. Leland F. Lacy, Associate Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
7 P. M. Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D ST.
11:15 A.M.—Mr. Farlow.
Sunday, 8:15 P.M.—Mr. Charles Charters.
Tuesday, 8:15 P.M.—Mr. Ernest Loomis.
Friday, 8:15 P.M.—Caroline Foote Marsh.
Noon every day, Mrs. Laura Cannon.
Continued Monday lectures.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE. Sunday, 11.15; subject, "Dreams That Come True"—by request.
M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, Wed., 8:15 P. M. Sixth Cycle. Teaching.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. RITCHIE SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JOSEPH W. COCKRAN, D. D., will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway and 181st St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor. 11—Sermon by Dr. Martin, "A Personified Conscience." 8—Services in Tent, 178th St. and Broadway.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, in chapel. Address by a layman.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor. 11—Rev. William Raymond Jellife. 8—Rev. Phillip Sidney Bird.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Howard Duffield, D.D., Pastor, Dr. Thos. F. Marshall in charge. 11 in church. 7:45 on lawn, 5th Av. at 11 St.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. C. W. Van Hoesen. 7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Lathrop Janeway, DR. ARTHUR J. BROWN will preach at 11. NOONDAY SERVICE daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street. 11 A. M.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers. 7.45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Alson P. Attaway, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. 11 A. M.—REV. S. M. DILL. Topic: "THE COMMON FAITH".

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. HUGH BLACK.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services: 8 and 11 A. M., (Rev. F. J. Clark.) 8 P. M., (Rev. B. J. Osborn.)

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Woodcock. Week-day services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Rev. Randolph Ray.11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. SERVICES: 7, 8, 10:30 A. M. & 4 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Teath Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 (Bishop Gailor); 8 (Rev. H. R. Weir).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 44th Street. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES. 8:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D. Full choir present. All seats free.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8, 11, Rev. Wilber L. Caswell.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sunday Services: 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Week-day Services: 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M. "The Brook in the Way." 8 P. M. "No More Sea."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 and 8 P. M. Music by Hampton Quartette in the evening.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Winfred R. Ackert will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Joseph H. Odell of Troy, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. E. G. W. MEURY, D. D.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.

During August Sunday Evening Services in Second and First Churches only.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, 178 St. & Ft. Washington Av. Fifth Church, Asolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,961 Washington Av., Bronx.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT. Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations. Paket Grand Circle Hdqs., 39th St. & 8th Av.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M., Mr. HOLMES, "H. G. Wells's 'God the Invisible King.'"

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A.M., Rev. R. S. FORBES, Dorchester, Mass.

OTHER SERVICES.

"Are the Jews Right and the Christians Wrong on a Great Bible Truth?" Big Tent, 95th St. and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. Professor C. T. Everson, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer, speaks every night except Saturday. Free.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 200 8TH AV., At 9:30 Sunday mornings. All men are cordially invited.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 85th St., tomorrow, at 4:15, Dr. CHARLES ALEXANDER, D. D., of Wheaton College, will speak. Subject: "Was Jesus Christ God?"

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